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1920/21

INDEXED

FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Founded 1878
A. Miller & Sons
Incorporators



Actual Photo Bing Cherry

Milton Nursery Co.
Milton, Oregon

PLEASE READ

1.—We begin shipping in the Fall, about the 20th of October, continuing until freezing weather, and usually in the Spring from March 1st to the middle of April.

2.—Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.

3.—Buyers ordering by letter should write out their order plainly. This will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season. Also, write your name, post-office, state and county as plain as possible.

4.—Give plain and specific directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment, but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of the stock in good condition to the forwarder.

5.—Those who are not acquainted with the merits of the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, stating if wanted for family or market use, and giving the proportion of Summer, Fall and Winter, as we shall send only such as give general satisfaction, and our long experience enables us to select varieties adapted to the locality. The description of the various kinds of fruits, etc., in this catalog is, in the main, correct, but sometimes altitude, soil and climatic conditions and cultivation influence the quality, color, size and season to a noticeable degree, so much so that customers may doubt the genuineness of certain varieties of fruit. Before condemning anything as untrue to name always allow the foregoing to have proper weight.

6.—We take great care to have our trees true to name, cutting all our scions and buds from bearing trees ourselves, and not trusting it to our hired men, but if any should prove untrue we will replace the same or refund the money. It is, however, understood between the purchaser and ourselves that in no case will we be held liable for a greater sum than the original price paid for the trees that prove untrue.

7.—All the trees and plants are carefully labeled and securely packed in the best possible manner, at catalog prices, and delivered to carriers, for which no extra charge is made for cartage. Prices are f. o. b. Milton, Oregon.

8.—Orders must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory reference.

9.—Remittances may be made by bank draft, express checks, postal orders or registered letters.

10.—Our customers are requested to notify us immediately if any errors occur in filling their orders, so that we may at once correct them, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactory to those who favor us with their confidence.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Those only who can show a contract issued during the current year, with our seal and signature attached, are authorized to solicit orders for us. We wish to call special attention to this notice, as unprincipled persons are known to have taken orders in our name, and filled them with inferior stock secured from other sources. Patrons will confer a favor on us by promptly reporting the name of any person who they believe is not a duly appointed agent of this company.

Address all communications to the Company. Inquiries relative to stock and prices will be promptly answered and any information or advice that we are able to impart will be gladly given. No business transacted on Saturday.

Address,

MILTON NURSERY COMPANY,

Milton, Oregon.

ESTABLISHED 1878

INCORPORATED 1908

Milton Nursery Company

A. MILLER & SONS
INCORPORATORS

1920-1921

**Fruit, Shade and Ornamental
Trees, Shrubs, Plants,
Vines, Roses, etc.**



“Genuineness and Quality”

MILTON, OREGON

42 YEARS IN BUSINESS

*One of the Oldest and Largest Nurseries
in the Northwest*

Fruit Department



TO WASHINGTON, MONTANA AND IDAHO PURCHASERS

Purchasers from these points will remember that we are under bonds to the amount of \$1,000.00 in Washington and Montana and \$5,000.00 in Idaho for license to ship trees in said places, which is required by law. If any of our nursery stock is found to be infected with pests of any kind, we are held responsible by these states and the infected stock is burned. While we never, to our knowledge, have sent out an infected tree, this will serve for an extra warrant that stock from our nursery will be clear from all insect pests. And furthermore, we are in the nursery business to stay, and we realize that our future success depends on sending out only clean, thrifty trees, true to name.

HINTS ON PLANTING, CULTURE, PRUNING, ETC.

WHAT TO PLANT—Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones; the roots are more tender and fibrous and bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live. They can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the old ones in growth. The largest and most successful planters almost invariably select one-year-old trees.

TREATMENT—When the trees are received from the nursery, bury the roots in well pulverized soil until you are ready to plant them. Never expose the roots to sun or wind. If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, then unpack. If partly dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours.

PLANTING—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots, so there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a more frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock than any other. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Large standard trees should be staked and tied so that the wind will not loosen the roots. Be sure to cut the tops back fully one-third soon after planting; more is better.

AFTER CULTURE—Cultivate vegetables among your trees, never grain or grass. In order to make your trees have a good healthy growth you must cultivate them the same as you would corn or potatoes; in fact you cannot cultivate them too much the first three years.

PRUNING—Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every Spring before the buds swell. By doing this the removal of large branches will be avoided.

SHADE TREES—If large, should be cut back liberally when planted and well staked until they become firmly established. After pruning will seldom be necessary as they are to provide shade and will form natural heads.

Careful attention should be given to spraying both as a preventive and a curative measure. When signs of disease or attack by insects are first seen a remedy should be sought and carefully applied. Timely application of a suitable spray may save a large expenditure later, even the tree itself or perhaps the whole orchard. Consult the State Agricultural College Bulletins on this subject.



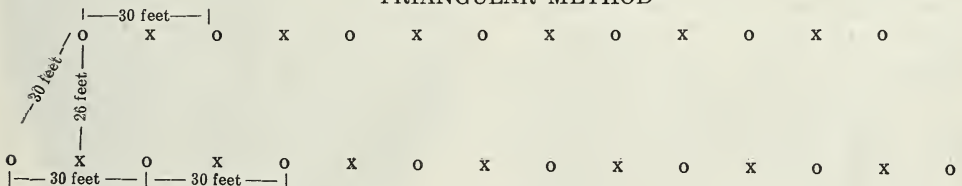
Pruning two-year-old Rome Beauty apple trees. Baker-Langdon orchard, Walla Walla, Wn.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

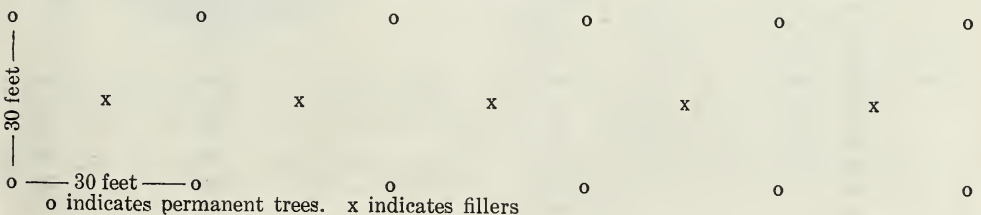
Standard Apple.....	25 to 30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears.....	20 to 25 " "
Strong Growing Cherries.....	20 to 25 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	16 to 18 " "
Standard Plums and Prunes.....	16 to 18 " "
Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines.....	16 to 18 " "
Grapes.....	7 to 10 " "
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 to 6
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7
Strawberries for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 4 to 4
Strawberries for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart

All communications relative to nursery stock and prices will be attended to promptly, and any information or advice that we are able to impart, when desired, will be given freely.

TRIANGULAR METHOD



SQUARE METHOD





Baker-Langdon Orchard. Two-year-old Rome Beauty apple trees. Four hundred acres where thousands of our trees are now growing. Walla Walla, Wn. Now in full bearing. Recently sold for \$1,050,000.

Rule, Square Method—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided by the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Rule, Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre, "square method," by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

					Square Method	Triangular Method
Distance,	1 foot apart each way,	No. Plants				
" 2	"	"	"	.....	43,560	50,300
" 3	"	"	"	.....	10,890	12,575
" 4	"	"	"	.....	4,840	5,899
" 5	"	"	"	.....	2,722	3,143
" 6	"	"	"	.....	1,742	2,011
" 7	"	"	"	.....	1,210	1,397
" 8	"	"	"	.....	888	1,035
" 9	"	"	"	.....	680	785
" 10	"	"	"	.....	537	620
" 12	"	"	"	.....	435	502
" 14	"	"	"	.....	302	348
" 15	"	"	"	.....	222	256
" 16	"	"	"	.....	193	222
" 18	"	"	"	.....	170	191
" 20	"	"	"	.....	134	154
" 25	"	"	"	.....	109	125
" 30	"	"	"	.....	69	79
" 35	"	"	"	.....	48	55
" 40	"	"	"	.....	35	40
" 40	"	"	"	.....	27	31



“Delicious”

Apples

The apple will grow on a variety of soils, but seldom thrives on very dry sands, or soils saturated with moisture. A deep, strong, gravelly, marly, or clay loam, or a strong sandy loam with gravelly subsoil, produces the best crops, and the highest flavored fruit, as well as trees of the greatest longevity. Always dig the holes large enough to receive the roots without crowding; if one-year trees are planted, cut back to required height to form the head; if two-year-old are planted cut back all laterals about two thirds.

SUMMER APPLES

Early Goodwin—Perfectly hardy, bears an immense crop of fruit annually. Fruit large size, smooth, beautifully colored. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; excellent for cooking and dessert.

Early Harvest—Fruit medium size, skin yellow, flesh very white, tender and juicy; ripens middle of July.

Red Astrachan—Rich, juicy and acid; a strong growing tree, perfectly hardy and a good bearer; July.

Sweet June—Rather large, pale yellow, sweet and juicy; last of August.

Yellow Transparent—The earliest apple grown. Flesh fine grained, juicy, rich sub-acid; the tree is perfectly hardy.

FALL APPLES

Autumn Strawberry—Color, streaks of light and dark red; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine. September to October.

Alexander—Of Russian origin; large, deep red; flesh, yellowish white; crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very good. October.

Duchess of Oldenburgh—Flesh juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; very hardy; very early and abundant bearer.

Fameuse or Snow—Flesh snowy white; juicy and pleasant; tree very hardy. November to December.

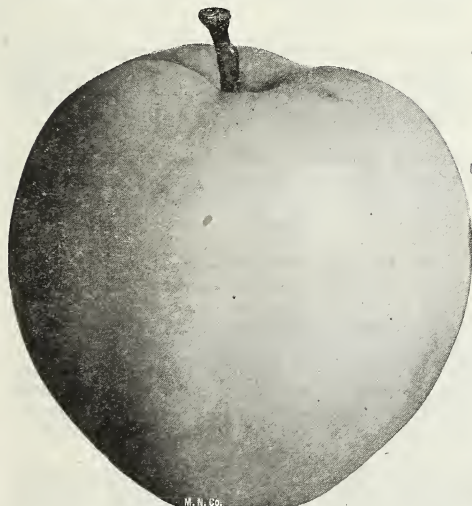
Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September to October.

Ice Cream—Seedling originating in this vicinity. Tree hardy, regular and prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, round, rather flattened, red striped, flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Similar to Snow apple. Best of dessert varieties. Last of September.

Jeffries—Flesh white, tender, juicy, with a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor. The best eating apple grown in its season; September and October.

Maiden's Blush—Fine grained, tender, pleasant acid flavor; tree extremely hardy; very good. September to October.

Rambo—A very popular Autumn fruit. It is valuable for the table or kitchen, fruit of medium size, with a rich flavor. October to December.



Yellow Transparent

Liveland Raspberry—Some larger than Yellow Transparent, early, flesh snow white, tender, juicy, often stained red under skin, medium tart.

Red June—A medium size apple of good quality, productive and hardy; July and August.

Red Beitigheimer—Fruit very large. Flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. September to October.

Sops of Wine—Fruit medium, roundish, yellow and red. Flesh white, mild, pleasant sub-acid. Good. August and September.

Twenty Ounce—Very large; yellow, striped with red; quality good. October to December.

WINTER APPLES

Arkansas Black—Fruit large, smooth and round, very black, dotted with whitish specks. Flesh yellow, very juicy and a delicious flavor.

Bismark—Tree somewhat dwarf in habit of growth; thick, heavy foliage. Fruit large, handsome. Tree a prolific and early bearer. Hardy.

Baldwin—Flesh yellowish white with an agreeable mild acid and yet high flavor. November to March.

Ben Davis—Showy, rather coarse quality; productive. A long keeper.

Black Ben Davis—Of the Ben Davis family. Not distinguished from Gano.

Bailey's Sweet—Flesh white, tender, almost melting, with a honeyed sweet flavor. The best late sweet apple. October to November.

Blue Pearmain—Tree hardy. Fruit large, dark red, rich, sub-acid. December to February.

Delicious—Is all that is claimed for it. Is a thrifty grower; very hardy; has never failed to bear full crop. The apples are large, quite even, and for color about half way between Rome Beauty and Jonathan; it is solid; will mellow about Christmas, and will keep until February. Quality and flavor unsurpassed.

Grimes Golden Pippin—Flesh crisp, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid; very good. December to March.

Gano or Black Ben Davis—Fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; tree healthy, vigorous and hardy; an annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

Golden Russett—Medium size, yellow covered with dull russett. Flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, mild sub-acid. Good.

Jonathan—Fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree very productive. An excellent market variety. December to February.

King—(King of Tompkins County)—Flavor like the Baldwin. One of our best Winter apples. Very saleable. November to December

Mammoth Black Twig—(Paragon)—Very large, bright red, pleasant, sub-acid; fruit hangs well on tree; fine late keeper.

McIntosh Red—Valuable, hardy, Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good, annual bearer. November to February. A profitable apple in high altitudes. A leader in Montana.

Northern Spy—Flesh white, fine grained, tender, slightly sub-acid and delicious flavor; tree a good grower; a long keeper.

Rome Beauty—Tree vigorous and productive; bears quite often when but four years old; fruit large, roundish, approaching conic; yellow shaded and striped with a beautiful bright red; very tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid and very pleasant. December to March.

Rhode Island Greening—Skin smooth, dark green, becoming yellow when thoroughly ripe; rich, tender and fine grained. November to December.

Spokane Beauty—Largest apple known; color a greenish yellow, shaded and striped with deep red; flesh crisp, juicy and rich, with a delicious high flavor; unsurpassed for cooking and drying; a long keeper.

Spitzenburg, Esopus—Truly delicious apple; fruit striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, rather firm, with a delicious rich acid flavor. November to April

Stayman Winesap—Tree much in appearance like Winesap; fruit hangs well on the tree. Fruit medium to large, greenish yellow, striped with dark dull red; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, rich, mild sub-acid. Season January to May.

Talman Sweet—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April

Winesap—Medium, dark red, sub-acid; excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer; an old favorite market apple. December to May.

White Winter Pearmain—Above medium size; roundish, oblong, conic; pale yellow, with a slight blush; extra high flavor; one of the best. December to March.

Wolf River—Fruit very large and handsome, being covered with two shades of light and dark red; flesh whitish; juicy, breaking, pleasant sub-acid. A good bearer. November.

Wealthy—Tree hardy, vigorous, productive; a beautiful and excellent fruit; skin smooth, white yellow, shaded with deep rich red; flesh white, fine, sometimes stained with red; tender, juicy, lively sub-acid; very good. December to February.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive and bears very young. December to April.

Winter Banana—Fruit large, fine grained, a beautiful golden yellow, shaded with bright red, unusually handsome. Flesh of golden yellow, very large and highly perfumed and considered the finest flavored apple grown. Tree hardy. An early and prolific bearer. November to May.

Yellow Newtown Pippin—This stands as high as any apple in our markets, and is one of the best keepers; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and with a fine flavor. January to June.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, oblong; skin yellow, with a beautiful tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy with a delicious high flavor. October to January.

Prices on standard sorts:

	Each	Dozen	50	100
1 yr, 2-3 ft.	\$.75	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$55.00
1 yr, 3-4 ft.	1.00	10.00	35.00	65.00
1 yr, 4-6 ft.	1.25	12.50	40.00	75.00

Prices on new and rare sorts: **Spokane Beauty, Early Goodwin, Bismark.**

NEW AND RARE SORTS

	Each	Dozen
1 yr, 3-4 ft.	\$1.25	\$12.50
1 yr, 4-6 ft.	1.50	15.00

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop—Produced in clusters; dark, rich red; flesh yellowish, sub-acid; good for culinary uses and cider. Good last of September.

Red Siberian—A beautiful little fruit, produced in rich clusters; highly esteemed for preserving. First of September.



Four-tier Winesaps grown on trees bought of Milton Nursery Company.

Transcendent—A handsome little apple for dessert and preserving. Early Autumn.

Yellow Siberian—Small, beautiful golden yellow. September to October.

Whitney's No. 20—One of the largest Crabs; glossy green, splashed carmine, juicy, pleasant; great bearer, excellent for cider. August.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
1 yr, 3-4 ft.	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$35.00	\$65.00
1 yr, 4-6 ft.	1.25	12.50	40.00	75.00



Jonathans, Baker-Langdon Orchard

Pears

The best soil for this fruit is a strong loam of moderate depth on a dry subsoil. Trees should be handled in same manner when planting, as any other fruit tree, not failing to cut back tops, which insures better growth. Most varieties are much finer in flavor if picked from tree before being fully mature, and allowed to ripen off the tree.

SUMMER

Bartlett—Large, buttery, juicy, high flavored; great bearer. One of the most popular of all the Summer varieties. August to September.

Clapp's Favorite—Fruit large, skin thin, pale yellow; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, buttery, melting, rich, sweet, vinous; a little perfumed; very good. Ripens two weeks earlier than Bartlett.



Bartlett

AUTUMN

Beurre d'Anjou—A fine pear; rather large; flesh yellowish-white, buttery, fine grained, rich, vinous flavor. Tree a good grower and fine bearer. October and November.

Buerre Bosc—Large, deep yellow russet colored, long neck. Half melting, juicy, delicious with pleasant odor. Tree good grower and productive. Good shipper. September.

Doyenne du Comice—Tree moderately vigorous, upright grower. Fruit large, roundish. Skin greenish yellow, becoming fine yellow at maturity, often lightly shaded with crimson and fawn in the sun. Flesh white, fine, melting, a little buttery, juicy, sweet, rich, slightly aromatic. Very good. October to November.

Flemish Beauty—Fruit large, pale yellow, becoming reddish-brown at maturity on the sunny side. Flesh yellowish-white, juicy, melting, very saccharine and rich. Last of September.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Rather large, greenish-yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent, very productive; a fine grower. September and October.

Seckel—Small, yellowish brown, red cheek; sweet, juicy, melting. Best. September and October.

White Doyenne—(Fall Butter)—Medium; pale yellow, with a faint blush; fine flavor. October to November.

WINTER

Winter Nelis—Tree hardy and thrifty; a very delicious Winter pear of medium size; flesh yellowish-white, fine grained, buttery and very melting, abounding with juice of a rich, aromatic flavor; good to very good. December to February.

Winter Bartlett—Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape and appearance; perfectly smooth, flesh tender; juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nelis, but season a little later, and as good as can be desired.

Prices on standard sorts:

	Each	Dozen	50	100
1 yr, 3-4 ft.	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$35.00	\$65.00
1 yr, 4-6 ft.	1.25	12.50	40.00	75.00



Young Cherry Orchard. Thrifty Bing Trees. Strawberries between rows for quick profits.

Cherries

In planting a cherry orchard care should be taken not to plant the trees too close together; select a dry soil for the cherry, as a rule, although it is so hardy a tree that it will thrive in a great variety of soils, yet a good sandy, or gravelly loam is best. Use same care in planting as other trees.

SWEET VARIETIES

Bing—This grand new black cherry was originated by Seth Luelling, of Milwaukie, Ore. Almost as large again as the Black Republican; flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality; tree thrifty, upright grower, very hardy and productive; a fine shipping and market variety. First of July.

Black Republican—Fruit large, very dark color when ripe; very rich and solid and an excellent keeper. Middle of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large, purplish-black, half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree remarkable, vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July.

Early Purple—An early variety, ripening the last of May in favorable seasons; skin dark red, almost black, flesh juicy and rich.

Lambert—Size very large; form roundish, heart shaped; cavity medium, regular, with gradual slope; stem long, slender; suture of medium depth, wide, extending from cavity to apex, which is of a round russet dot in a broad depression; surface smooth, glossy; color dark purplish-red, with numerous minute, indented russet dots; flesh dark purplish-red with whitish veins, meaty and of firm texture; semi-cling, small seed for so large a fruit; flavor sweet or very mild sub-acid, aromatic, rich. Quality very good and an excellent shipper.

Royal Ann—Fruit large; very dark color when ripe, very rich and solid and an excellent keeper. Middle of July.

DUKE AND MORELLOS

Early Richmond—(Kentish)—Medium size, bright red; flesh melting, juicy and rich acid flavor. Last of June.

English Morello—Medium to large; blackish-red, rich, acid, juicy and good.

Late Duke—Fruit large, roundish, rich, dark red, sub-acid. Tree hardy; very valuable. Ripens last of July.

May Duke—This is one of the best hardy cherries; medium size, dark red, melting, rich and juicy. First of June.

Montmorency—Large, red cherry; larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later.

Olivet—Tree hardy; fruit very large; a shining deep red sort; tender, rich and good. Last of June.

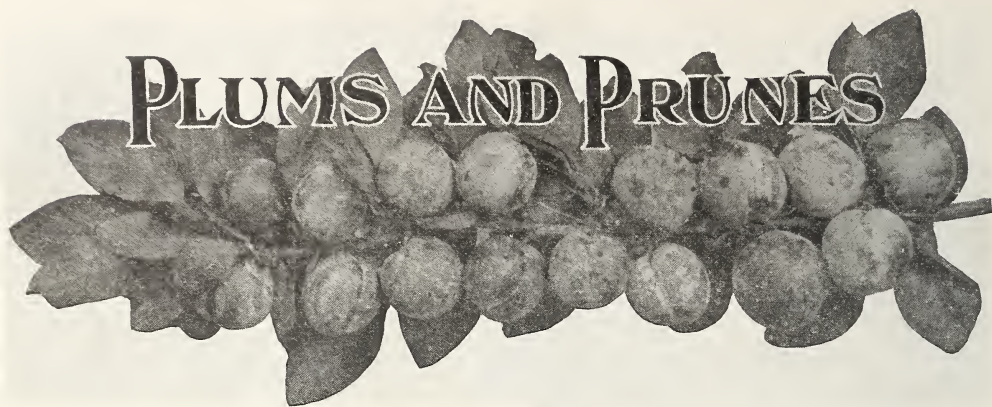
Price on standard sorts:

	Each	Dozen	50	100
1 yr, 3-4 ft.	\$1.25	\$12.50	\$45.00	\$85.00
1 yr, 4-6 ft.	1.50	15.00	55.00	100.00

Prices on choice sweet commercial sorts.

Best shippers: Bing, Lambert and Royal Ann.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
1 yr, 4-6 ft. ...	\$1.50	\$15.00	\$55.00	\$100.00
Bing				
Lambert				
Royal Ann				



The finest and most abundant crops are borne in clay loam soils. The varieties selected will do well in most sections of this Northwest.

Blue Damson—Fruit small, oval; skin dark purple, covered with blue bloom; much used for preserves.

Bradshaw—Large, dark red; flesh green, juicy, good; ripens first of September.

Burbank—(Japan)—Tree a vigorous grower; early and very heavy bearer; fruit very large; yellowish ground, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet when fully ripe; extremely small pit, which clings. Middle of June.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich and sweet. September.

Formosa—Unusually handsome fruit, very uniform in size, averaging about six by eight inches in circumference, shading from light to deep cherry in color, sweet, delicious, delightful apricot flavor; nearly freestone. Trees thrifty growers, large, thick, healthy, light green foliage. "Best plum in existence" at the present time.

Green Gage—A medium small greenish yellow plum of high quality. One of the best of American sorts. Midseason.

Peach Plum—Fruit of the largest size and earliest to ripen; regularly formed, roundish; skin red, dotted with a blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow; becomes tinged with red at maturity; a rich, brisk flavor; the leading market variety. Middle of July.

Satsuma—Japanese variety, blood red flesh small pit, pleasant flavor. Hardy.

Prices on standard sorts:

Yellow Egg—Largest size; skin yellow; flesh yellow, very sweet; first-class for canning and a good bearer. September.

Each Dozen 50 100

1 yr, 3-4 ft. \$1.10 \$11.00 \$40.00 \$75.00
1 yr, 4-6 ft. 1.25 12.50 45.00 85.00

Prices on Japanese sorts:

Burbank Satsuma

Each Dozen 50 100

1 yr, 4-6 ft. \$1.25 \$12.50 \$45.00 \$85.00

Formosa— Each Doz.

1 yr, 4-6 ft. \$1.50 \$15.00

(See catalogue for description)

PRUNES

The prune is very similar to the plum, requiring same soil and planting treatment. Generally used for drying; also valuable for shipping in fresh state.

Hungarian—Largest size, with a beautiful bright red, making it one of the best for marketing; not good for drying. September.

Italian—(Fellenberg)—Medium to large size oval, dark purple; flesh juicy, sweet and delicious; a standard drying and shipping variety. September.

Petite d'Agen—(French Prune)—The well-known variety so extensively planted for drying; medium size, reddish purple, juicy, sugary, rich and sweet; bears immense crops. September.

Silver Prune—Large size and sweet; a good dryer; ripens rather late for Northern climates. October.

Sugar Prune—An extremely early prune, ripens August 1st; cures superbly rich, with a yellow flesh, tender and rich in sugar juice; fruit large, skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick white bloom. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive.

Tragedy—Medium size; skin dark purple; flesh of yellowish green, very rich and sweet; frees readily from pit. Its early ripening (in July) makes it a valuable shipper.

Prices standard sorts:

Each Dozen 50 100

1 yr, 3-4 ft. \$1.10 \$11.00 \$40.00 \$75.00
1 yr, 4-6 ft. 1.25 12.50 45.00 85.00

Italian and French—

Each Dozen 50 100

1 yr, 3-4 ft. \$.85 \$8.50 \$30.00 \$55.00
1 yr, 4-6 ft. 1.00 10.00 35.00 65.00
1 yr, 6-8 ft. 1.25 12.50 40.00 75.00

Peaches

The best soil for the peach is a deep rich sandy loam. Trees should be vigorously pruned back when planted to form good strong heads.

Arp Beauty—Of the Elberta type, but hardier in tree, bud and bloom; very prolific. Skin yellow, blushed and mottled bright crimson; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, excellent flavor. Ripens when Alexander is going out. An extra good shipper. Sometimes freestone when ripe. The best early peach grown.

Alexander—Medium to large; greenish-white, covered with a deep rich red; very juicy, clinging to stone. Best early market variety.

Champion—It is a large, handsome peach, with a creamy white skin and beautiful red cheek. In flavor it is exquisite, and is a true freestone. Ripens about the middle of July.

Early Crawford—A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Extensively planted. Freestone.



Arp Beauty orchard. Bears when others fail

Hale's Early—Medium, nearly round; skin mottled red, dark red cheek. Flesh white, juicy, melting, high flavored, free from stone. First of August.

Heath Cling—A most delicious cling. Very large; skin downy, creamy-white with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; very tender, juicy and sweet; valuable for canning; season, early September.

Indian Peach—Very large, dark purple clingstone. Flesh dark purple, firm and rich. September.

J. H. Hale—In size and color surpassing Elberta, freestone, solid, free from stringiness, excellent flavor, good keeper and shipper. Coming commercial peach.

Lemon Cling—Large size, lemon color. One of best market varieties, on account of its firmness, size and excellent qualities. September.

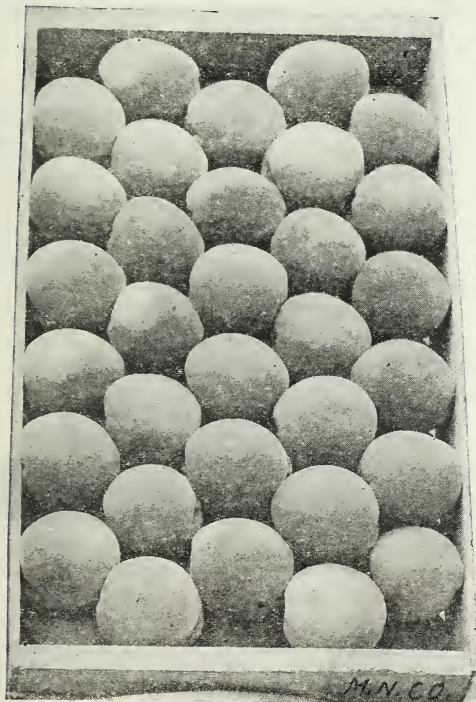
Late Crawford—A superb, large, yellow, freestone peach; very rich. Last of September.

Mayflower—Earliest of all varieties, well colored all over, tree vigorous, bears young and heavy, good flavor and size.

Malta or Muir—Very sweet and firm, yellow, with sometimes a faint blush. Large, very free, pit quite small. Most popular drying and canning variety on the coast. August.

Orange Cling—(Runyan's)—Fruit large, yellow, rich, sugary, vinous flavor. Tree heavy bearer, hardy.

Perfection—The fruit is of the largest size, yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek. The flesh is thick and very fine grained, yellow, with red around the pit, which is nearly as small as a prune seed. Its tough skin, firm flesh and good keeping qualities place it in the lead for a desirable shipping and market variety. Ripens from 10th to 15th of September. We cannot recommend this new peach too highly to our friends and patrons.



Elberta peaches, 64 to box

Elberta—Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to sun, faintly striped with red. Flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich and sweet. Tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance. This peach is a perfect freestone. September.

Early Elberta—The Elberta type, but earlier and quality improved.



Milton Nursery Co. Peach trees 18 months from planting. E. A. Hackett orchard. Wilbur, Ore.

Salway—A large, yellow English peach, with deep yellow flesh; very juicy, melting and rich. A valuable late market variety.

Slappey—Fruit yellow, good keeper, excellent flavor, fine grained, rich. Hardy, best medium early yellow peach.

Triumph—Earliest yellow flesh peach; ripens a few days later than Alexander, blooms late; sure and abundant bearer; strong vigorous grower; fruit good size; yellow, with red and crimson cheek.

Prices on standard sorts:

	Each	Dozen	50	100
1 yr, 3-4 ft.	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$35.00	\$65.00
1 yr, 4-6 ft.	1.25	12.50	40.00	75.00

NECTARINES

In growth, habit, treatment and soils precisely similar to the peach. Valuable for dessert; smooth skin.

Early Violet—Medium size, skin yellowish green, with a purple cheek. Flesh melting, rich and highly flavored. July.

Boston—Medium; deep yellow, with a bright blush and deep mottlings of red; flesh yellow without any red at the stone; sweet, though not rich, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor. Freestone.

Humboldt—Large, orange-yellow color, orange flesh. Better than Boston.

Prices on standard sorts:

	Each	Dozen	50	100
1 yr, 3-4 ft.	\$1.25	\$12.50	\$45.00	\$85.00
1 yr, 4-6 ft.	1.50	15.00	55.00	100.00

APRICOTS



This is one of the most beautiful of the stone fruits. A thrifty grower soon making a fine head, producing an abundance of fruit. Requires practically same conditions and treatment as the peach.

Moorpark—Fruit large, roundish, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. Skin orange in the shade, but deep orange or brownish-red in the sun. Flesh quite firm, bright orange, parting from the stone. Ripens early in August.

Peach Apricot—One of the largest; fruit firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; productive. Last of July.

Royal—A fine large French variety; fruit roundish, large, oval, slightly compressed. Skin dull yellow with an orange cheek, very faintly tinged with red. Flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. Ripens the latter part of July.

Tilton—Fruit large size, rich apricot color, with a flavor of the highest quality. As a result of its fruit buds putting out much later than other varieties it is said to bear immense crops every year, and is considered the most prolific of all apricots, either for canning or drying.

Russian Variety

J. L. Budd—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. July.

Prices on standard sorts:

	Each	Dozen	50	100
1 yr, 3-4 ft.	\$1.25	\$12.50	\$45.00	\$85.00
1 yr, 4-6 ft.	1.50	15.00	55.00	100.00



"Wenatchee" Moorpark.

QUINCES

This fruit is valuable for flavoring and preserving either alone or for its pleasant flavor if added to other fruits. Rather moist soils which are deep and rich give best results.

Champion—A prolific and constant bearer. Fruit large and of excellent flavor. Bears extremely young. Hardy.

Orange Quince—Large, golden color. Excellent for preserves and flavoring.

Pineapple—Originated by Luther Burbank. Suggestive of the pineapple. Makes a superior jelly. Can be eaten raw and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best

cooking apple; possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equaled by any other quince.

Prices on standard sorts:

1 yr, 3-4 ft. \$1.25 ea \$12.50 doz

MULBERRIES

This tree should be planted in every garden. A hardy deciduous tree thriving in a great variety of soils.

Russian—A very hardy, rapid grower. Fruit small but produced in abundance. A valuable tree for wind-breaks.

	Each	Dozen
2 yr, 4-6 ft.	\$1.00	\$10.00
2 yr, 6-7 ft.	1.25	12.50

Nut Trees

The planting of nuts of various kinds would prove profitable in many places unsuited to other purposes. Waste places and hillsides could be utilized and made to produce profit if planted to walnuts, chestnuts, or filberts. The better the soil, however, the greater the results.

ALMONDS

Dayton—Our attention was called to this Almond at Dayton, Washington, where it has been bearing large, annual crops for a number of years. Dayton being in a high altitude and at the foot of the Blue Mountain Range proves the hardiness of this variety, the origin of which is unknown. Large, sweet, rich kernel; soft shell. Tree a strong, upright grower and very prolific.

I. X. L.—Large, generally single kernel; hulls easily; soft shell; tree is strong, upright grower.

Nonpareil—Large, full kernel, thin shell; tree of a weeping habit and a strong grower.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
1 yr, 3-4 ft.	\$1.25	\$12.50	\$45.00	\$85.00
1 yr, 4-6 ft.	1.50	15.00	55.00	100.00

CHESTNUTS

Spanish or Italian—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not quite as sweet as the American Chestnuts. Tree is hardy with us.

	Each	Dozen
Italian or Spanish, 2 yr, 4-6 ft. . .	\$1.25	\$12.50
Italian or Spanish, 2 yr, 6-8 ft. . .	1.50	15.00

WALNUTS

American Black—This valuable tree grows and succeeds well on this coast. Valuable for timber and nuts.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
Black walnut,				
2 yr, 4-6 ft.	\$1.25	\$12.50	\$40.00	\$75.00
2 yr, 6-8 ft.	1.50	15.00	55.00	100.00

Butternut or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet oily nutritious kernel. Tree hardy.

	Each	Dozen
Butternut, 3 yr, 3-4 ft.	\$1.25	\$12.50

ENGLISH WALNUTS

Trees begin to bear in about six years. This tree is propagated by grafting, budding, and from seed. The grafted tree is harder to grow and commands a higher price. An excellent nut is produced from trees grown from selected first generation nuts. The nuts we plant are from a choice strain of grafted varieties, growing in the nut districts of California.



Franquette

Franquette Walnut—Nut very large and long; kernel full fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the Spring, which enables it to escape the disastrous effects of late frosts. Tree a hardy, thrifty grower and abundant bearer.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
Franquette walnut,				
2 yr, 3-4 ft.	\$1.25	\$12.50	\$50.00	\$95.00
2-yr, 4-6 ft.	1.50	15.00	60.00	110.00
3 yr, 6-8 ft.	1.75	17.50		

Grapes

There are two distinct classes of the grape; the American, or hardy varieties and the European, which usually require some winter protection to insure a crop each season. A dry and warm soil is considered best for the grape and if deep and rich will bring it to perfection.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Agawam—Vine very vigorous, productive; bunch large, moderately compact, shouldered; berry large, roundish, dark red or maroon; flesh almost tender, juicy, vinous, rich, peculiar aromatic flavor. Especially adapted for arbor culture. Ripens with the Concord. We consider this the best of American varieties.

Concord—The well known standard variety, succeeds wherever grapes will grow. Black, sweet, good. First of September.

Chasselas Musk—Berries round, amber colored, russety when ripe, strong delicious sweet musky flavor.

Campbell's Early—Strong grower, with large healthy foliage; productive; its keeping and shipping qualities are equalled by no other early grape. Ripens with Moore's Early. Bunch and berry, large, glossy black with blue bloom; sweet and juicy; seeds few and small; part readily from the pulp. Stands at the head of early black grapes for quality.

Delaware—Bunches compact; berries rather small, round, skin thin, of a beautiful light red; exceedingly sweet. September.

Moore's Early—Bunch large; berry large; round, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States.

Niagara—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. A profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin; quality much like Concord.

Worden—This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and ripens several days earlier.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
2 year old.....	\$.60	\$ 6.00	\$ 22.50	\$ 40.00

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Black Prince—Very large, oval; bunches medium; flesh firm, with a rich delicious flavor, and highly esteemed as a market variety. September.

Flame Tokay—Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large, skin thick, pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety, always demands a good price in the markets, and as a table grape, more extensively planted than any other variety. October.

Muscat of Alexander—Bunches large, long, and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored; the variety most extensively planted for raisins. September.



Muscat of Alexander

White Sweetwater—Vines hardy; fruit rich and sweet. Very much resembles the Royal Muscadine but the berries are not so compact on the bunch. First of August.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
2 year old.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$14.00	\$25.00

Campbell's Early—Extra good.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
	\$0.75	\$7.50	\$30.00	\$50.00

Berries and Small Fruits

A supply of the various kinds of berries and small fruits are a great addition to any home garden, and will prove profitable in a commercial way in most places. Good rich sandy loam rather moist yet warm will produce fruit in abundance.

BLACKBERRIES

Evergreen—Heavy grower, berries large, black sweet, delicious, long season. Good for trellis.

Himalaya Giant—Vigorous grower, must be trellised, fruit large, black, abundant bearer, juicy, small seed and core, heavy yielder, distinct flavor.

Lawton—Large, black sweet. Very productive. One of the best.

Mammoth—Grows entirely unlike any other blackberry plant known. It is a rampant grower, trailing on the ground, and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season; the canes are large, of deep red color when exposed in the sun; productive

and exceedingly early, ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds; fruit enormous specimens; seeds small, core small, soft; in size and flavor said to surpass all other varieties of blackberries. Vines not very hardy.

Mersereau—Early, mammoth, ironclad blackberry. In quality, it is exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious, being without core; the seedy character of the Snyder and most other sorts is noticeably absent.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
Lawton.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$12.50
Mersereau....	0.30	3.00	10.00	15.00
Evergreen... ..	0.40	4.00	12.50	20.00
Mammoth.....	0.40	4.00	12.50	20.00
Himalaya Giant	0.40	4.00	12.50	20.00

Hybrids

Logan—(Raspberry-Blackberry)—Fruit size of large blackberries, same form and shape; color dark, bright red; partakes of the flavors of both blackberry and raspberry; mild, pleasant, vinous, excellent for table and for canning, jelly, etc. Seeds few and small.

40c each; \$4.00 doz.; \$14.00 per 50; \$25.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

Cumberland—The largest Black Raspberry known. In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety.

Golden Queen—A beautiful, large, golden yellow berry; seedling of the Cuthbert and surpassing that variety in size, beauty, quality and adaptability. Canes hardy, of strongest growth, productive. Should be in every home garden, its beauty and high quality placing it at the head for table use.



St. Regis

St. Regis—Commences to bear early, ripens early in season, large, well flavored berries and continues to produce fruit till frost.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
Cumberland				
Blackcap.....	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$8.50	\$15.00
Golden Queen,				
yellow.....		2.50	7.50	12.50
Cuthbert, red....		2.50	7.50	12.50
St. Regis, red new				
everbearing.....		3.50	11.00	20.00



Lucretia Dewberry

DEWBERRY

Lucretia—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries. In earliness, size and quality it equals any of the tall growing sorts. The plant is extremely hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit is of the largest size soft, sweet, luscious throughout, with no hard core; very valuable.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
.....	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$8.00	\$15.00

GOOSEBERRIES

The best soil for it is a deep strong loam, well enriched. For the gooseberry regular and liberal pruning is very essential.

Oregon Champion—Large, skin light green. Flesh very sweet, juicy excellent flavor; very prolific bearer and will not mildew.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
.....	\$0.35	\$3.50	\$11.00	\$20.00



CURRENTS

Fay's Prolific—The berry is fully equal to Cherry Currant, while the flavor is much superior. The stems are double the length on an average, and the fruit hangs on well, never dropping as in other currants. Surpasses any other variety ever introduced.

Lee's Prolific—(Black)—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Perfection—Berries are a beautiful bright red and larger than Fay's Prolific. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today; rich, mild, sub-acid flavor, with plenty of pulp and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end.

	Each Doz.	50	100
Fay's Prolific, red..	\$.35	\$3.50	\$11.00
Lee's Prolific, black.	.35	3.50	11.00
Perfection red, new,			
extra good.....	.50	5.00	15.00
			27.50

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Rhubarb, with its flavor of the springtime, is a valuable aid to the action of the gastric juice, adds novelty to the bill of fare, has the good points of a fruit, and combines deliciously as a dessert or a conserve.

Mammoth—Large, early, tender and good. 40c each; \$4.00 doz.; \$14.00 per 50; \$25.00 per 100.

ASPARAGUS

To prepare a bed, dig the ground deep, incorporating large quantities of well decomposed manure. Plant the roots about three inches deep, in rows two and one-half feet apart and one foot apart in the rows.

Conovers Colossal, Palmetto, \$1.50 doz; \$2.50 per 50; \$4.00 per 100.

HORSERADISH

Horseradish—Requires deep, fertile soil for best results; roots pungent, used for pickling and flavoring. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz; \$11.00 per 50; \$20.00 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

Note.—We put up plants in bunches of fifty. Do not order less than fifty of a kind as we do not break bunches and a less number would be of little value to you.

Strawberry plants shipped in Spring only. Fall planting is unsatisfactory. 25% cash with order, balance C. O. D. prepaid express or mail. We find it unsatisfactory to ship with tree orders by freight.

Gold Dollar—Early, large size, dark red clear through, fine flavor. Perfect bloom, heavy cropper, adapted to most sections.

Hood River—(Clark's Seedling)—Originated at Hood River, Oregon, where it is planted to the exclusion of all others for long-distance shipments; large, round, and smooth; color a beautiful dark red, and in quality is unsurpassed. Ripens early.

Oregon—A vigorous grower, and well adapted to a variety of soils and locations. An abundant bearer of large well formed berries of good quality. Bears through a long season.

Progressive—Large, well colored, delicious, good keeper and shipper, best of the ever-bearers.

Superb—Begins bearing in June and continues bearing almost continuously till freezing weather. Berries large, beautiful color, delicious flavor, ripens evenly; healthy, productive plants. Every one should grow a few.

	50	100	1000
Hood River.....	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$15.00
New Oregon Improved..	1.75	3.00	20.00
Gold Dollar	1.75	3.00	20.00
Superb, everbearing	2.50	4.00	30.00
Progressive, everbearing	2.50	4.00	30.00



Progressive Strawberry

This photo-engraving shows the condition of a plant of our **Progressive** ever-bearing strawberries in September, having been planted in March. The plants commence to bear an early summer crop along with the ordinary varieties and continue to yield an abundance of fruit during the summer months and until frost comes. The blossoms for the fall crop are coming on at the same time the plant is loaded with green, half-ripe and fully-ripened luscious fruit. All claimed for it and even more. Every garden should have a few. The first year plants are set the blooms should be kept cut off till about the middle of August. After this date the plants can be allowed to set fruit and will produce many berries the first season. After treatment of plants is the same as ordinary varieties.

Ornamental Department



Home Grounds of J. W. Langdon, Walla Walla, Wash.

Two Cutleaf Weeping Birch to left; Camperdown Elm, Purple Fringe to right. Judicious use of Shrubs transforms grounds into pleasing landscape.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES AND ROSES

Much of the time and activities of the home builder throughout the Northwest has been spent in the development of that which will furnish substantial cash returns in the way of setting and care of commercial orchard fruits, etc. This has been done at the expense of the esthetical side of life, as many of our home grounds and public parks testify. A very small outlay of time and money, with a careful selection of suitable shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, will add beauty and comfort to the home and enhance its value commercially many fold. Many undesirable and barren spaces adjacent to many of our towns could be made into cool retreats by planting trees and shrubs. In planting shade trees it should be done with the thought that they will need as much care and attention for a few years at least as our orchard. Quicker and more satisfactory results will thus be obtained.

Select well shaped, nursery grown trees in preference to forest grown trees, or cheap stunted nursery stock. The wide range in selection offered makes it easy to secure trees for all purposes. The large number of varieties, habits of growth, variations in foliage and floral effects may be used very advantageously in beautifying the garden or the landscape.

Our trees are all select specimens and such as are found to be adapted to the conditions which obtain generally throughout the Pacific Northwest.

BLACK LOCUST.

Black Locust—(*Robinia Pseudo Acacia*)—

A very rapid growing tree, covered in June with sweet-scented, white flowers; valuable as a shade tree and also for its hard wood.

	Each	Dozen	per 50	per 100
Locust, black,				
1 yr, 12-18 in...				\$3.50
1 yr, 18-24 in...				5.00
5-6 ft.....	.60	6.00	24.00	45.00
7-8 ft.....	.80	8.00	30.00	55.00
8-9 ft.....	1.00	10.00	35.00	65.00
3 yr, 9-10 ft....	1.25	12.50	40.00	75.00

BIRCH

Birch, European White—(*Betula Alba*)—A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. A vigorous grower, with branches rather pendulous. A beautiful tree for either street or lawn.

	Each	Doz.
6-7 feet.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
7-8 feet.....	1.25	12.50

CAROLINA POPLAR

Carolina Poplar—(*Populus Carolinensis*)—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine, spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons. Succeeds well everywhere.

Canadian Poplar—Similar to Carolina poplar, growth rapid, more spreading, hardy. Valuable for wind breaks.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
Poplar Carolina,				
5-6 ft.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$20.00	\$37.50
7-8 ft.....	.65	6.50	25.00	47.50
9-10 ft.....	.95	9.50	37.50	70.00
Poplar Canadian,				
5-6 ft.....	.50	5.00	20.00	37.50
7-8 ft.....	.65	6.50	25.00	47.50

CATALPA

Catalpa—The Catalpa flowers in July, when few trees are in bloom. Blossoms are large, very showy and quite fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped and greenish-yellow. A very effective, tropical looking lawn tree. Hardy.

	Each	Doz.
5-6 ft.....	\$0.85	\$ 8.50
6-7 ft.....	1.00	10.00
7-8 ft.....	1.25	12.50

Catalpa Bungeii—Makes a dense round head of heart shaped leaves.

	Each	Doz
Grafted, 5-6 feet heads.....	\$3.00	\$30.00

ELM

English—(*Ulmus Campestris*)—A sturdy, vigorous, upright growing tree. Desirable for streets or parks. Hardy.

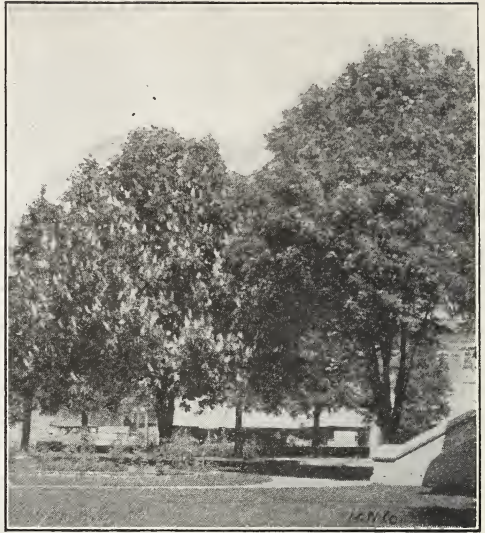
	Each	Doz.
5-6 ft.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
6-7 ft.....	1.25	12.50

(American White—(*Americana*)—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees.

	Each	Doz.
6-7 ft.....	\$1.00	\$10.00
7-8 ft.....	1.25	12.50



Scarlet Flowering Thorn Tree



White Horse Chestnut

European Mt. Ash

FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus*)

Bechtel's Double Flowering—(*Ioensis bechteli*)—Makes a medium sized ornamental tree of great beauty; perfectly hardy; succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom in early Spring this tree presents the appearance of being covered with perfectly double small, pink roses, of delicious fragrance. The only sweet-scented double crab, blooms quite young. Unlike many other trees it does not bloom until the leaves are fully developed, which adds greatly to its beauty. Has become popular wherever known.

	Each	Doz.
4-5 ft.....	\$1.25	\$12.50

FLOWERING THORN (*Crataegus*)

Paul's Double Scarlet—(*Monogyna Pauli*)—Flowers large, deep carmine scarlet, very showy and slightly perfumed. The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They will thrive in dry soil.

	Each	Doz.
Grafted, 2 yr., 6-7ft.....	\$1.50	\$15.00

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus*)

Red Flowering—(*H. Rubicunda*)—Not so rapid or as fine a grower as the White; foliage of deep green and blossoms later with showy red flowers.

	Each	Dozen
3-4 ft.....	\$1.25	\$12.50

White Flowering—(*Hippocastaneum*)—A very beautiful well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in early Spring, readily transplanted, hardy, and succeeds well on a variety of soils.

	Each	Doz.
4-5 ft.....	\$1.00	\$10.00

KOLREUTERIA

Kolreuteria (*Varnish Tree*)—Small, ornamental tree, glossy divided foliage, yellow flowers. Fine for single specimens.

Each Doz.

5-6 ft., very beautiful foliage. \$1.25 \$12.50

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*)

European—(*Aucuparia*)—A fine hardy, shade and ornamental tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till mid-Winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

Each Doz.

6-7 ft.....\$1.00 \$10.00

8-9 ft.....1.25 12.50

MAPLES (*Acer*)

Ash Leaved, or Box Elder—(*Negundo*)—A rapid growing variety with spreading head. Succeeds well in dry soil, where other varieties do not thrive. Too well known to need further description.

Each Doz.

5-6 ft.....\$0.75 \$ 7.50

7-8 ft.....1.00 10.00

Norway—(*A Platanoides*)—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage and its vigorous growth, renders it a desirable tree.

Each Doz.

Maple, Norway, 7-8 ft.....\$1.25 \$12.50

Maple, Norway, 8-9 ft.....1.50 15.00

Silver or Soft Maple—(*A Dasyarpum*)—This rapid growing tree is being largely planted in many places. It is a clean tree of great beauty, and hardy. One of the best for streets, parks and lawns.

Each Doz.

Maple, soft or silver, 5-6 ft.... \$0.75 \$ 7.50

Maple, soft or silver, 7-8 ft.... 1.00 10.00

Maple, soft or silver, 9-10 ft... 1.50 15.00



Variegated Leaf Maple

Schwedler's Norway Maple—(*Schwedleri*)—A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish or crimson color, which change to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable.

Each Doz.

7-8 ft.....\$1.75 \$17.50

Silver Variegated—(*A. Argenta*)—This we consider one of the most attractive small ornamental trees grown; so much of the leaf is variegated, that at a short distance it has the appearance of the whole leaf being a silver white. The tree is as hardy as the ash leaved and a specimen should be in every lawn.

Each Doz.

5-6 ft.....\$1.50 \$15.00

OAK PIN

Oak, Pin—The most valuable variety for all practical purposes. Foliage dense, finely divided. Beautiful shining green leaves in summer time; sparkling red and yellow in Fall. Easily transplanted, growing well on wet or dry ground. Quickest growing of all oaks.

4-6 ft.....\$1.50 each.

Oak, Red—Well known rapidly growing native species. Leaves large bright green, taking on purplish scarlet hue in Fall. Grows to large size with round spreading head.

4-6 ft.....\$1.50 each



Large tree, Soft Maple. Privet Hedge

SYCAMORE

European Plane or Sycamore—(*Platanus Orientalis*)—Superb tree of gigantic proportions, dense foliage of bright green leaves, generally five lobed. As shade tree cannot be excelled. General favorite for planting in parks, avenues, and streets; rapid grower.

	Each	Dozen	50	100
9 to 10 ft.	\$1.50	\$15.00		
1½ to 1¾ in. calibre.	2.00	20.00	\$65.00	\$125.00
1¾ to 2 in. calibre.	2.50	25.00	80.00	150.00
2 to 2½ in. calibre.	3.50	35.00	125.00	225.00

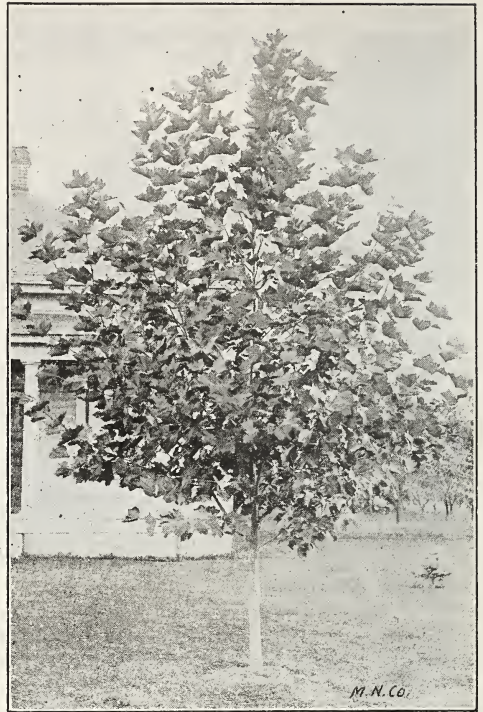
WEeping TREES

Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping—(*Betula, alba laciniata pendula*)—Beyond question one of the most popular and elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicate cut foliage, presents a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. It is easily transplanted and thrives well in any soil and climate.

6 to 7 ft.	\$1.75 ea	\$17.50 Doz
7 to 8 ft.	2.00 "	20.00 "

Willow, Wisconsin Weeping—(*Salix Babylonica dolorosa*)—A beautiful tree with straggling, weeping branches. Makes a fine tree for the lawn or background.

5 to 6 ft.	\$1.00 ea	\$10.00 Doz
7 to 8 ft.	1.25 ea	12.50 Doz



European Sycamore or Plane tree. Three-year

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

ALTHEA

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—(*Hibiscus*)—A showy and beautiful flowering shrub. The flowers are large size, very double and full of brilliant colors, beginning to bloom the same year it is transplanted and continues to bloom every year from mid-Summer until frost. We have the following selected varieties to offer:

Admiral Dewey—Semi-double; violet blue.

Elegantissima—Double white, shaded with rose.

Rubra pleno—Double red althea—Clear color, one of the best.

Syriacus—(*Var flore pleno fol var*)—Variegated leaved double purple flowered althea. Foliage finely marked with light yellow, double purple flowers. One of the finest variegated leaved shrubs.

18 to 24 in. \$0.75 ea, \$7.50 per doz.

BUDDLEYIA

Buddleia—(Butterfly Bush)—An upright strong growing bush with long spikes of beautiful lilac-colored flowers. Gets its name of Butterfly Bush because it attracts butterflies in large numbers. Shrub is rather-semi-

herbaceous. In some latitudes it will die down to the ground, and while perfectly hardy some protection should be given in winter. Heavy cutting back in Spring very necessary. Blooms the first season. \$1.00 each.

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus—(*Butneria*)—Sweet-scented Shrub. Flowers purple, very double and deliciously fragrant; remains in bloom for a long time; very desirable.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz

DEUTZIAS

Crenata—Flowers double white, tinged with pink; blooms in June. One of the fine hardy shrubs.

D. Gracilis—Fine hardy shrub, forming round and compact mass of white in June. Makes pretty hedge.

Pride of Rochester—Double variety. A variety raised by Elwanger & Barry and producing large, double white flowers; the back of the petals being tinted slightly with rose. It excels all the older sorts in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms earlier than Crenata.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz

ELDER

- E. Aurea**—Golden yellow foliage; one of the best golden-leaved shrubs.
3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 ea

FILBERT

- Filbert** (*Corylus*) Purple leaf. A very conspicuous shrub with large, dark purple leaves. Very showy.
2 to 3 ft. each \$1.50

FORSYTHIA

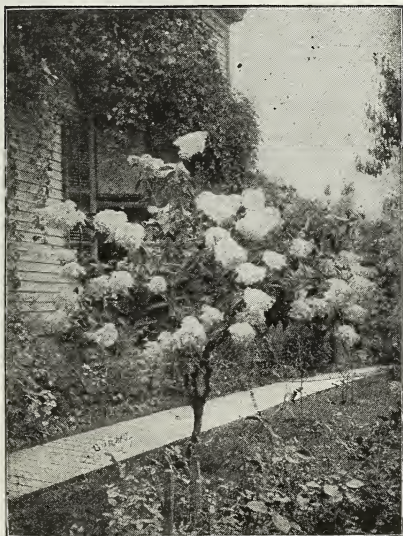
- Fortunei (Golden Bell)**—(*Suspensa*)—Similar to the above in flowers, but of more upright growth, with foliage a darker green.
- F. Intermedia**—Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green.
- F. Viridissima**—Foliage deep, shining green; flowers bright yellow. A fine hardy shrub and one of the earliest to bloom in the Spring.
2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz

FRINGE

- Purple**—(*Rhus Cotinus*)—Smoke Tree. Curious, large growing shrub, forming round headed, broad bush. Delicate fringe-like or feathered flowers in summer; very profuse bloomer, leaves bright pea-green. Has appearance of cloud of smoke when in full bloom.
3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 ea
5 to 6 ft. 1.50 "

HONEYSUCKLE BUSH

- Tartarica** — (*Tartarian Honeysuckle*) — Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with foliage \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz
- T. Alba**—(*White Tartarian Honeysuckle*)—Forms a high bush, with creamy white fragrant flowers \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz
- T. Grandiflora** — (*Red Flowered Honeysuckle*) — Beautiful shrub, very vigorous and produces large bright red flowers striped with white, in June. \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz



Hydrangea, P. G.

HYDRANGEA

- Hydrangea**—(*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—Generally considered the most valuable and ornamental shrub in existence. Bushy and robust, every branch tipped in mid-Summer with an immense close panicle of flat, snow white flowers of gigantic size. The trusses of bloom are eight to ten inches long and are nearly as thick through. Begins blooming in July and lasts until November, flowers turning pinkish toward the last. No other shrub makes such a show on the lawn or is so universally admired. Hardy in any country, and always blooms finely the first Summer.
2 to 3 ft. \$0.85 ea \$8.50 doz

- Hydrangea Arborescens**—(*Hills of Snow*) — Foliage green, bluish beneath. Very attractive.
2 to 3 ft. \$0.85 ea \$8.50 doz

KERRIA (*Corchorus*)

- Kerria Japonica** — Green branched shrub, nicely cut leaves, conspicuous in winter, abundant yellow flowers from June to October.
- Kerria**—(*Flore Plena*)—Handsome double yellow, rose-shaped flowers.
2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz

LILAC

- Purple**—(*Rosea Syringa Vulgare*)—The common purple species and one of the best.
- White**—(*Alba*)—Flowers pure white; very fragrant and beautiful.
2 to 3 ft. \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz
- Lilac Persica**—More slender growth than common variety, purple flowers in immense spikes.
- Lilac Persica**—(*Alba*)—Similar to above except in color which is white.
2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 ea \$10.00 doz

Budded Varieties

- Alphonso Lavalley** — Double. Blue shaded violet.
- Belle de Nancy** — Double. Very large; color satiny rose, white toward center.
- Charles X.**—Strong rapid grower, leaves dark and shiny, trusses large and rather loose, color reddish purple.
- Ludwig Spaeth**—Flowers large, single, dark purplish red; trusses very long.
- President Grevy**—A grand sort. Flowers perfectly double, a beautiful blue. Blossoms measure three-fourths inch in diameter; truss the largest of all, frequently measuring ten inches long. One of the finest.
3 ft. \$1.00 ea \$10.00 doz

OREGON GRAPE

- Oregon Grape**—(*Mahonia Aquifolium*)—Bushy shrub, leaves at first fresh green, tinged purple, assuming beautiful red and bronze tints in autumn, which are retained throughout the winter. Yellow flowers in spring.
12 to 15 in75 ea 7.50 doz



Hydrangea, P. G., in nursery row

PHILADELPHUS (*Mock Orange*)

Coronarius—(Common Mock Orange)—Flowers pure white and very fragrant in May and June in profusion. 75c each, \$7.50 dozen.

PLUM

Prunus Triloba—(Double flowering plum)—Vigorous growth; flowers semi-double, delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on branches in May. Very attractive, choice for specimen planting on lawn.

P. Pissardi—(Purple leaved plum)—Vigorous upright growth; foliage maroon red, very handsome from early spring to late Fall. Fine for massing or single specimens. 4 to 6 ft..... \$1.50 ea \$15.00 doz.

QUINCE

Japan Flowering—(*Cydonia pyrus japonica*)—Bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in early Spring, and in the Fall the bush hangs full of small golden quinces. Perfectly hardy anywhere. 2 to 3 ft..... \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz

SPIREAS

Anthony Waterer—A new crimson-flowered variety which is, in our estimation, one of the best dwarf flowering plants. It makes a low, compact bush two to three feet high and is covered from Spring until late in the Fall with large heads of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy. 15 to 18 in..... \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz

Opulifolia aurea—An exceptionally fine variety, not only for its floral display but for the

golden foliage. Creamy white flowers produced in clusters all along the stem. Of great beauty. 2 to 3 ft..... \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz

Prunifolia—Very beautiful; its flowers are double and like white daisies. From Japan. Puts forth its white blossoms in May. 2 to 3 ft..... \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz

Thunbergii—Graceful; flowering early in spring, the first to bloom; branches slender and drooping; small bright green leaves, pure white flowers. Dwarf. 15 to 18 in..... \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz

Van Houtte—It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in bloom it is a complete fountain of white flowers, the foliage hardly showing. Perfectly hardy. 2 to 3 ft..... \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz

SUMAC

Glabra laciniata—(Cut-leaved sumac)—Very striking plant of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves, dark green above, glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 3 to 4 ft..... \$1.00 ea. \$10.00 doz

SNOWBALL

Snow Ball — (*Viburnum Sterilis*) — A well-known shrub; attains a height of eight to ten feet; produces its snow white flowers in large balls in May. 3 to 4 ft tree form.. \$1.00 ea. \$10.00 doz



Snowball

High Bush Cranberry—(*Viburnum Opulus*)—Handsome and dense foliage; flowers white in drooping flat cymes, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit in showy, pendulous bunches that remain on the plant all Winter. 3 to 4 ft..... 1.00 ea 10.00 doz

SNOWBERRY

Snowberry—(*Symphoricarpos*) *Racemosa*. Much valued for its white berries, borne abundantly in Autumn. Good for massing. 75c each; \$7.50 dozen.

Snowberry, red-fruited. Fruit red, not so large as the white but more abundant. Graceful habit of growth. 75c each; \$7.50 dozen.

WEIGELA

Candida—A vigorous, erect grower; flowers pure white, borne all through the Summer months. 2-3 ft., 75c each; \$7.50 doz.

Eva Rathke—Remarkably free bloomer; flowers very distinct in color, being rich reddish purple, different from other sorts. Excellent. 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; \$10.00 doz.

Nana foliis variegatis—Variegated leaf, dwarf—clearly defined sliver variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. One of the best. 18-24 in., 75c each; \$7.50.

Rosea—Flowers of good size, delicately blushed rosy pink; blooms in June and July. 2-3 ft., 75c each; \$7.50 doz.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Yucca Filamentosa—(Adam's Needle—bear-grass)—A hardy, evergreen plant, with long, narrow leaves that are bright green the whole year. The flowers are creamy, bell-shaped, produced in long spikes, three to four feet high. Fine, stately lawn plant, easy to make grow, and does well in any climate. 75c each

EVERGREEN TREES

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are rather difficult to transplant. They should be subjected to as little exposure as possible, set with care and shaded well the first three or four months after transplanting.

ARBORVITAE (*Thuja*)

American—(*Occidentalis*)—One of the finest evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms the most desirable and ornamental hedge or screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground.

	Each	Dozen
18 to 24 in.	\$2.00	\$20.00
24 to 36 in.	3.00	
Hedge, 10 to 12 in.	4.00	25.00

Pyramidal Arborvitae—(*T. Occidentalis Pyramidalis*)—A compact and narrowly pyramidal tree. Branches short and densely clothed with bright green foliage. Very formal and attractive, and the narrowest and most columnar of the arborvitae.

18 to 24 in. \$3.00 ea

Juniper (*Juniperus*)

Irish—(*Communis hibernica*)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep-blue foliage; a general favorite.

15-18 in. \$2.00 ea

SPRUCE (*Picea*)

Norway—(*Excelsa*)—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect, pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and should be largely planted.

15 to 18 in. \$2.00 ea

Kosters Blue Spruce—(*P. Pungens Kosteri*)—The best of the blue spruce; very showy and conspicuous, an ideal specimen tree. The handsomest of the evergreen species. Grafted. 18-24 in., \$5.00 each.



Koster's Grafted Blue Spruce

Hardy Ornamental Climbing Vines

AMPELOPSIS

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper—(*Quincifolia*)—A native vine of hardy, rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in Autumn takes on the most gorgeous coloring. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc.

2 yr..... \$0.75 ea \$7.50 doz

Ampelopsis (*English Ivy*)—Leaves a dark, shiny green. Used in England for covering old trees. Close growing variety. \$1.00 each.

Boston, or Japanese Ivy—(*Veitchi*)—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. The plant requires some protection until it is established.

3 yr plants..... \$1.00 ea \$10.00 doz

CLEMATIS

Clematis plants of the improved sorts are exceedingly hardy and produce beautiful large flowers in great abundance during a long period. They do best in a rich soil, in a sunny situation. The young shoots that spring up after transplanting sometimes die down, but if the root is left in the ground undisturbed, it will most always send forth strong shoots early the following Spring, which will bear handsome blossoms the same season.

Henryi—Fine bloomer, flowers large, of a bright, beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals; it is not only a vigorous grower but a remarkably free and continuous bloomer.

2 yr..... \$1.00 ea

Jackmanni—The flowers, when fully expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined; flowers continually from July to October.

2 yr..... \$1.00 ea

Madam Edouard Andre—This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the crimson Jackmanni. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom.

2 yr..... \$1.00 ea

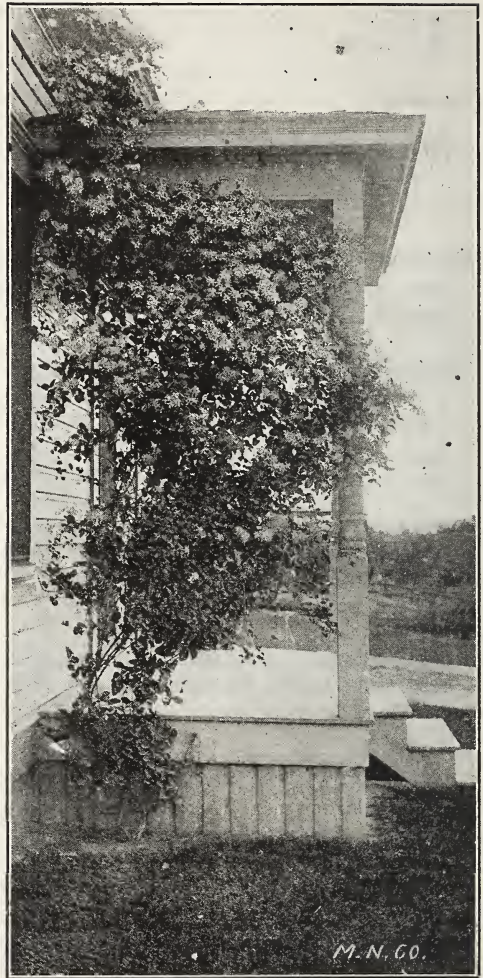
Paniculata—(New, Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis)—No introduction of recent years has met with such ready sale and given such satisfaction wherever planted. It grows and thrives anywhere and is a very rapid grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers are pure white, borne in large clusters, converting the plant into a perfect mass of white. Its extreme hardiness, bright green foliage and delightfully fragrant flowers serve to make this one of the finest hardy climbing plants in cultivation.

2 yr..... \$0.75 ea

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*)

Belgica—Monthly fragrant, or Dutch honeysuckle—Blossoms all summer; red and yellow flowers, very fragrant. 75c each.

Halleana—A new, hardy variety from Japan, and has proved to be one of the best Honeysuckles grown. Blossoms from June to November. It is almost evergreen and one of



Clematis Paniculata

the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow. 75c each.

Red Coral—(*Sempervirens*)—A hardy, rapid grower; flowers are red and fragrant. 75c each.

TRUMPET FLOWER (*Tecoma*)

Radicans—A hardy rapid growing climber, with large, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers. Blossoms almost continuously throughout the Summer season. 75c each.

WISTARIA

Chinese Purple—(*Sinensis*)—Most beautiful climber; of rapid growth, producing fine large clusters of lovely blue in great masses. It is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. 75c each.

Chinese White—(*Sinensis Alba*)—Flowers borne in long, drooping clusters as in the purple variety; pure white in color, making a striking and elegant contrast. 75c each.

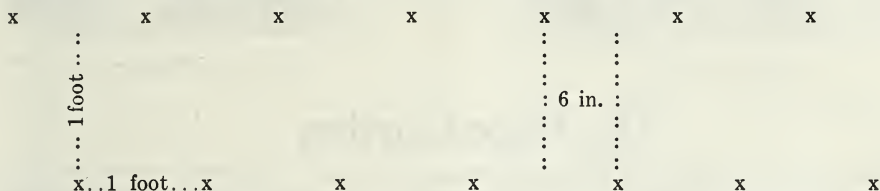
Ornamental Hedges

Nothing could be more beautiful than a neatly trimmed hedge, and they are useful for boundary fences, screens, etc. We give below some of the best varieties for ornamental hedges, screens, wind break or boundaries.

In starting a hedge, to secure the best results, the plants should be set in two rows, a foot between the rows, and plants set alternate, a foot apart in the row, which will make a plant every six inches in the length of the hedge. Thus a hundred feet will require two hundred plants.

Good results may be obtained by planting in single rows but more time will be required to get a thick hedge.

Pruning should commence as soon as limbs get large enough to form required size of hedge. Frequent pruning will cause hedge to thicken up and become compact.



Privet—These grand shrubs are extensively used for hedges and screens and occasionally given space in the shrub plantations for the beauty of their flowers and berries. They are hardy and vigorous, thriving in almost any fertile soil and stand clipping admirably.

English, hardy, 15 to 18 in. . . .	2.00 per doz	15.00 per 100	60.00 per 500	100.00 per 1000
18 to 24 in. . . .	2.75 per doz	17.50 per 100	75.00 per 500	125.00 per 1000

Barberry—(*Berberis*)—Purple leaved. Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color; very striking; fine for single specimens in the lawn; also a desirable ornamental hedge plant.

Specimen plants, 2 to 3 ft. 50c ea \$5.00 per doz
Hedge plants, 2 to 3 ft. \$3.50 per doz.; \$20.00
per 100.

Yellow flowers, followed by scarlet fruit, borne in dense profusion on long stems, and clinging through most of the winter; leaves turn to scarlet and gold in Autumn. Very choice for hedging.

Specimen plants, 2 to 3 ft. \$.50 ea \$5.00 doz
Hedge plants, 2 to 3 ft. \$3.50 per doz.; \$20.00
per 100; \$85.00 per 500; \$150.00 per 1000.
Hedge plants, 18 to 24 inches, \$3.50 per doz.;
\$17.50 per 100; \$75.00 per 500.

Barberry—(*Thunbergi*)—Very neat and dense in growth, graceful, drooping branches.

American Arbor Vitae—(See page 25)



Schwelder's Norway Maple along walk. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch in yard



National Emblem

Perle von Godesburg

The Rose Garden

Perhaps no flower affords such delightful results as the rose. The Pacific Northwest seems peculiarly adapted to its successful culture, and it responds to the gentle touch of the lowly in humble abodes as well as being a joy in the rich man's rosary. It sends forth its beauty and gentle perfume to be enjoyed alike by the lofty and humble.

HOW TO GROW ROSES

Location of Beds—Roses should be planted where they will be open to sunlight for at least half of each day. In locating beds, avoid trees, shrubbery and shady sides of buildings and fences. This will lessen the danger from insects and diseases.

Soil—Any good garden soil, which will grow good vegetables, will grow with proper fertilization, fine Roses. The ideal soil is a clay loam of sufficient porosity to permit of ready drainage.

Preparation of Beds—The beds should not be so large that the Roses cannot be reached without treading among them. Long, narrow beds, with one continuous row of plants, are preferable. Spade the soil to a good depth, mixing in well-rotted stable manure as you do so. Cow manure is considered the best, though well-rotted horse manure will do. Bone meal is excellent.

Planting—Most varieties should be planted about 2½ feet apart, when the soil is in a nice, mellow condition. Spread the roots out well and press the soil down firmly. Plant slightly deeper than previously grown and give one good watering if weather is warm and dry.

Watering—Most people water their Roses too much. Once a week is often enough and that early in the morning. Keep the soil mulched or cultivated around the bushes to prevent baking.

Mulching and Protection—Only the tenderest varieties need any protection in this country. This can best be supplied by mulching the soil around the plants with a heavy application of cow manure, which should be spaded in the following Spring. All plants should have this mulching.

Pruning—Field-grown dormant Roses should be cut back severely when first set out. Subsequent prunings should be attended to in late Winter and early Spring, when all dead and weak growth should be removed entirely and the strong, live canes shortened back to one or two feet in length, according to the growth of the previous season. It may be accepted as a general rule that weak growth should be pruned severely and strong ones sparingly. Climbing Roses should not be cut back any more than is necessary to keep the plant in a shapely appearance.

Best Time for Planting—No question is asked more frequently than, "When is the best time to plant Roses?" Our dormant field-grown Roses can be planted any time that the soil can be worked, between October and April. Probably the best month is March. Most people plant in that month and with best results when the soil has warmed up with the increasing strength of the sun's rays.

DISEASES AND INSECTS

Healthy, vigorous, well-cultivated Roses in well-located beds are less liable to the ravages of insects and diseases than weak specimens of slender growth and poor vitality. Therefore, keep your Roses healthy by good cultivation. It is the indifferent, indolent grower whose Roses are the prey for insects, although the weather in certain seasons aggravates the troubles of a Rose grower considerably.

Mildew—This is a fungus disease, shown by the grayish, crinkled and mouldy appearance of the foliage, caused chiefly by cool nights and hot days. Remedy: Dust lightly over the foliage flour of sulphur on a warm, sunny day.

Black Spot—Another fungus disease, usually making its appearance on Hybrid and Hybrid Tea Roses late in the season. The black spots on the foliage cause same to turn yellow and drop off. Pick off affected leaves and spray with "Bordeaux Mixture." Spray also when dormant the following Spring.

Aphis or Green Fly—A little sucking, green insect, which sometimes gathers in countless numbers upon the new growth. Steep tobacco stems or leaves in water over night and apply with a spray pump or whisk broom. Warm soap suds is also effective.

THE CREAM OF THE NEW ROSES

Admirers of Roses are always interested in the Newest Introductions; we therefore have arranged the following, which we have selected as the finest of the European and American introductions. These Roses are two-year old, grown on own roots in our blocks and are thoroughly acclimated to the Northwest.

Admiral Ward—(Pernet-Ducher, 1915)—Vigorous, branching, erect growth. Large, glossy, bronzed foliage. Large, full, globular flowers, freely and continuously produced. Color deep velvety crimson-red, shaded fiery-red. A grand garden Rose. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Augustus Hartmann—(B. R. Cant & Sons, 1914)—Brilliant geranium-red, flushed with orange, sometimes bright cerise; flowers of large size and beautifully formed. The color is very striking. It obtained the Silver Medal on many occasions as "the best bloom in the show" and the Gold Medal at the Botanical Gardens, 1914. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Florence Forrester—(McGredy, 1914)—Clear snow-white with lemon tinge; as the flowers age they become pure white, the blooms are even larger than Paul Neyron. For size and substance has no equal among Hybrid Teas. It is very sweetly perfumed. Gold medal, National Rose Society. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Golden Emblem—(McGredy, 1917)—It is so perpetual flowering that as a garden and bedding rose it has no rival. At its best it surpasses Marechal Neil in shape and formation, and with its wonderful coloring is a most wonderful rose. The coloring is a yellow cadmium toning to sunflower yellow. Altogether the most striking as well as the most remarkable variety among the modern roses. Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society of England, also the American Rose Society's medal at Philadelphia, April, 1917, for the best rose not yet in commerce. 1.50 each.

Gorgeous—(McGredy, 1915)—Strong, vigorous, free branching growth; handsome dark olive-green foliage. Flowers very large and full, exquisitely formed, produced freely and continuously on stout erect stems. Color deep orange yellow, heavily veined with reddish-copper. A most striking combination of colors. A very fine bedding and an exhibition Rose of first magnitude. \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per dozen.

Los Angeles—(Howard and B. Smith, 1917)—Originator's description: "Los Angeles is, by all odds, one of the finest roses ever introduced. The growth is very vigorous, and produces a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of a luminous flame-pink toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. In richness of fragrance it equals in intensity the finest Marechal Neil. The buds are long and pointed and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions, while the beauty of form and ever increasing wealth of color is maintained from the incipient bud until the last petal drops." 1.50 each.

Mrs. Edward Alford—(Lowe & Shawyer, 1913)—A most charming rose of handsome silvery-pink; flowers large, full and carried erect on long stem. Strong grower and very free-blooming. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

National Emblem—(McGredy, 1915)—Color is of a beautiful dark crimson, overlaid velvety crimson and shading to vermilion toward the edges. The buds are very long and pointed and of ivory-like substance. The flowers are quite full, every one coming perfect and are produced with marvelous freedom. \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen.

Ophelia—(W. Paul, 1912)—Brilliant salmon-flesh shaded with rose on outer edges of petals, with a heart of glowing peach-pink and orange-yellow shadings, all passing finally to lighter shades; fragrant as Richmond, faultless form in bud and flower; erect habit, stiff, long stems; handsome, bright foliage; immune to mildew and black spot. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Radiance—Cook, 1909)—A brilliant rosy carmine, displaying beautiful rich and opaline tints in the open flower. 1.00 each.

White Dorothy Perkins—(B. R. Cant, 1908)—It has been the cry of nurserymen for years for a white climber that would rank up with the Crimson Rambler and now we have the pleasure of offering this White Dorothy Perkins, that in every way is equal, if not superior, to Crimson Rambler as a red, and Dorothy Perkins as a pink. This rose has no rival as a white climber. 60 cents each.

Willowmere—(Pernet-Ducher, 1913)—Coral, rich shrimp-pink, shaded yellow in the center, and toning to carmine pink toward the edges of the petals. Vigorous growth, erect and branching habit. Long carmine coral bud, carried on long stems. Very large flower, full and of elongated cup shape. A superb rose. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.



Ophelia

FINEST ROSES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

We list below, a few of the late introductions which are notable for their distinctiveness and most likely to please the rose-lover who is seeking novelty and variety in his garden and who wishes something newer and better than other sorts afford. Our prices must not be confused with those of some concerns who offer one year plants at low prices, as all of our stock is two-year, field grown on own roots.

George Dickson—(Alex. Dickson, 1912)—Very strong and vigorous, upright growth. Flowers of the largest size; perfect in shape and unique in color, being a velvety blackish crimson, with the back of the petals heavily veined with pure crimson maroon. Delightfully scented. \$0.85 each; \$8.50 per dozen.

Heinrich Munch—(Hinner, 1912)—Immense globular flowers; a beautiful silvery-pink color; remarkably fine form, with heavy wax-like petals. Rank growing, producing strong canes of great length, furnished with massive green foliage. Winner of several prizes in European rose shows, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Mabel Drew—(Alex. Dickson, 1911)—Sturdy erect growing with large, full, perfectly formed flowers. Creamy yellow buds passing to intense canary yellow as the flower expands. Delightful tea scent and a grand garden Rose. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie—(Cocker, 1913)—This handsome, new Rose receives the admiration of all for its beautiful shape and delightful fragrance. Pale lemon-yellow at base of petals, shading to pure white. Gold Medal National Rose Society. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

FAVORITE COLLECTION OF BEAUTIFUL ROSES

These splendid Roses are newer varieties that are becoming more plentiful and can be offered at a very low price. In this list you will find many famous prize-winners and some of the most beautiful and popular roses. All strong, two-year, field-grown, own-root bushes. Any three or more bushes of the same price per dozen at the dozen rate.



Duchess of Wellington

Duchess of Wellington—(Alex. Dickson, 1909)—Intense saffron-yellow, stained with deep crimson, deepening with the development of the flower to a coppery-yellow of a distinct new shade. An admirable new rose of great merit. 85 cents each; \$8.50 per dozen.

Edward Mawley—(S. McGredy, 1911)—Velvet-crimson of a deep, rich color on huge petals beautifully arranged to form faultless blooms of wonderful depth, sweetly perfumed and never off color in the hottest weather. Growth handsome, uniform and perfect, holding each bloom rigidly upright. An ideal, free and perpetual flowering garden rose. Awarded Gold Medal National Rose Society. 85 cents each; \$8.50 per dozen.

George Ahrends—(See Pink Frau Karl Druschki).



Pink Frau Karl Druschki

Lady Hillingdon—(Lowe & Shawyer, 1910)—Deep apricot yellow, long pointed buds, a fine forcing and garden rose, excellent for cutting. Is considered one of the best decorative roses in its class. Awarded gold medal National Rose Society. 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Mrs. Arthur R. Waddell—(Pernet-Ducher, 1908)—Long and pointed buds of rosy-scarlet, opening coppery-salmon; large semi-double and extremely showy. Highly colored and free blooming. Foliage dark, glossy green. Extremely popular. 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Sunburst—(Pernet-Ducher, 1912)—Orange-copper or golden-orange and golden-yellow, all intense shades, giving and extremely brilliant effect. A giant rose, long stems, long pointed buds, vigorous, free and healthy, with splendid keeping qualities as a forcer, also an excellent bedder. Be sure to add this to your collection. 85 cents each; \$8.50 per dozen.



Sunburst

Mrs. George Shawyer—(Lowe & Shawyer, 1911)—Brilliant rose-pink, or bright peach-pink. Flowers large, well formed, with petals of good substance. Very free growth, with leathery foliage, every shoot tipped with a bud. Do not leave this rose out of your collection. 85 cents each; \$8.50 per dozen.

Pink Frau Karl Druschki or George Ahrends—(Hinner, 1910)—The flowers are of large and massive proportions, surmounting stout canes in a most imposing manner. The color is a delightful flesh and bright shade of pink with silvery suffusions. Perfectly hardy in any locality. 85 cents each; \$8.50 per dozen.

COLLECTION OF FINE EVERBLOOMING ROSES

This includes some of the most popular varieties for garden and cut flowers. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz., unless otherwise priced. Any three or more bushes of the same price per dozen at dozen rate.

Maman Cochet—(Cochet, 1892)—Rich, rosy-pink, shaded silvery-rose on outer petals: exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom and delightfully fragrant; beautiful, healthy foliage and long stiff stems. Unquestionably the queen of pink Tea Roses and a leading cut-flower variety. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

White Maman Cochet—(Cook, 1897)—Very large and beautifully formed in bud and bloom; pure white with faint pink flush on edges of petals. Vigorous and produces abundantly for cutting.

BEAUTIFUL HYBRID TEA EVERBLOOMING ROSES

In this collection will be found some of the choicest of garden roses which have excellent growing and blooming qualities. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz., unless otherwise priced. Any three or more bushes of the same price per dozen at the dozen rate.

Arthur R. Goodwin—(Pernet-Ducher, 1909)—Coppery orange-red, passing to a salmon-pink as the flower expands. A superb combination of coloring which is most striking and attractive. One of the most distinct new sorts and a most valuable addition to our list of fancy roses.

Augustine Guinoisseau—(See White La France.)

Countess of Gosford—(McGredy, 1906)—A new, ever-blooming rose of English origin; of good robust growth and healthy; flowers of large size, good form and rich fragrance; color is blush-pink with a shading of yellow at base of petals. Gold Medal at National Rose Society.

Duchess of Albany—(See Red La France.)

Etoile de France—(Pernet-Ducher, 1904)—A brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet, centering to vivid cerise; large flowers on long stiff stems; remarkably vigorous, free-blooming and hardy. A very desirable bedding variety.

General McArthur—(Hill, 1905)—A grand crimson-scarlet rose. It is very free-blooming, every shoot producing a beautiful and richly-colored bud and flower, which does not fade in the hottest sun. The flowers are large, double, of fine form, and very fragrant. Undoubtedly one of the best garden roses, and no collection is complete without it. Try it.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—(P. Lambert, 1890)—This beautiful rose is celebrated the world over for its elegant, large pointed buds and full fragrant flowers. The color is a delicate creamy white, with a faint tinge of lemon in the center.

Lady Battersea, Red Kaiserin or Red Niphetos—(Paul, 1901)—The color, brilliant cherry crimson, is most beautiful and striking; buds long and pointed, flowers well formed; free blooming and vigorous growth. A very desirable garden variety.

La France—(Guillot, 1867)—Pink, tinted silvery blush. Flowers large and borne freely. Delightfully fragrant, excelling nearly all others in this respect. One of the great favorites.

Madame Abel Chatenay—(Pernet-Ducher, 1895)—A rose of extraordinary merit. A free bloomer, with flowers of good size and substance. Color, beautiful rosy carmine, with darker shadings. Very richly colored. One of the finest varieties; should find a place in every rose garden.

Madame Caroline Testout—(Pernet-Ducher, 1890)—A grand rose of the LaFrance type, but with flowers larger and finer. Color, bright satiny pink; very fragrant and free in bloom. One of the handsomest roses and should be planted extensively.

Perle von Godesburg or Yellow Kaiserin—(Schneider, 1902)—Canary-yellow of a rich shade, passing toward white. A sport from and otherwise identical with the white.

Red Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—(See Lady Battersea.)

Red La France—(W. Paul, 1888)—Two shades darker than its parent, the Pink La France, of which it is a duplicate in size, form and habit.

Red Niphetos—(See Lady Battersea.)

Rhea Reid—(Hill, 1908)—The flowers are of fine size and build, double to the center. Color, a rich shade of cerise-crimson. Very free in growth and bloom. Won first honors at Paris in competition with all the choicest new roses of Europe.

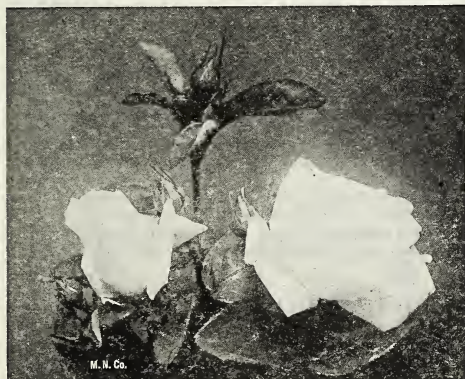
Richmond—(Hill, 1905)—Scarlet-crimson of a most brilliant hue; long pointed buds and beautifully striking flowers on tall, erect stems; handsome foliage; a rapid grower and a constant producer.

White La France or Augustine Guinoisseau—(Guinoisseau, 1889)—This magnificent rose is pure white, having just a breath of rose tint blush, decidedly clouding the depth of its broad petals; the buds and flowers are extra large and very full and finely formed.

Yellow Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—(See Perle von Godesburg.)

HARDY GARDEN ROSES

We have here arranged a list of roses of proved merit, of everblooming habit, which are entirely hardy in any locality 75c each, \$7.50 per doz. unless otherwise priced. Any three or more bushes of the same price at the dozen rate.



Frau Karl Druschki

American Beauty or Madame Ferdinand Jamin—(Ledehauch, 1875)—Color rich, rose-crimson, shaded and veined in the most charming manner. Hardy, free bloomer, and very desirable.

Black Prince—(W. Paul, 1862)—Deep, dark crimson, richly shaded, vigorous, richly perfumed. An old favorite.

Champion of the World—(Woodhouse, 1894)—A free-blooming rose of great merit; the flowers are large size, color a lovely clear, deep pink. Is constantly in bloom.

Frau Karl Druschki, White American Beauty or Snow Queen—(P. Lambert, 1901)—This giant white rose is without a doubt the most popular variety of the day. Buds of immense size, egg shaped, with heavy waxy petals opening into a mammoth snowy white bloom of great refinement. Hardy as an oak tree. Can be planted anywhere.

General Jacqueminot—(Roussel, 1852)—Large velvety flowers of the most intense maroon-scarlet, each set in a cluster of rich green leaves. Blooms repeatedly through the Summer and Fall and is one of the most popular roses grown.

Greetings of Liberty or Virginia R. Coxe—(Geschwindt, 1897)—Hardy in all sections; grows freely to a height of four to five feet; vivid dazzling, fiery-crimson; sweetly fragrant; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems. An old favorite.



Greetings of Liberty

Madame Ferdinand Jamin—(See American Beauty.)

Madame Plantier—(Plantier, 1835)—This grand variety, when once planted, is as hardy as a hydrangea. Flowers pure white, very large and double. One of the very best white roses.

Magna Charta—(W. Paul, 1876)—A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growing and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is a beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

Marshall P. Wilder—(Ellwanger, 1884)—Color bright cherry-carmine; fragrant, of vigorous growth, with fine foliage. One of the freest of the Hybrid Perpetuals to bloom. Undoubtedly a grand rose.

Mrs. John Laing—(Bennett, 1887)—A beauty in clear, bright shining pink; each bud in its long, serrated calyx with ad-

jacent foliage, forms a dainty and lovely boutonniere; immense, full blooms on long, stiff stems.

Prince Camille de Rohan—(E. Verdier, 1861)—Universally known as "The Black Rose," owing to its very deep, velvety crimson color, passing to intense maroon, and shaded black; large handsome and fragrant blooms.

Snow Queen—(See Frau Karl Druschki.)

Ulrich Brunner—(Levet, 1881)—This is really a magnificent rose; extra large bold flowers, full and globular; petals large and of a good substance; color, rich glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet; a good grower and fine bloomer.

Virginia R. Cox—(See Greetings of Liberty)

White American Beauty—(See Frau Karl Druschki.)

CHOICE LIST OF BABY RAMBLERS AND POLYANTHUS

A type of roses which grow only a foot or two high, bear large clusters of flowers possessing great lasting qualities, and are always in bloom. They are best for massing in beds or for bordering large rose beds or planted singly in lawns. Perfectly hardy. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz. Any three or more bushes of the same price per dozen at dozen rate.

Baby Rambler or Madame Norbert Levassieur—(Levassieur, 1903)—The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with the same clear, brilliant, ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy everywhere, attaining a height of twenty inches, and blooming in profuse clusters until frost, and throughout the winter if taken indoors.



Prince Camille de Rohan

Baby Tausendschoen or Louise Welter—(Welter, 1909)—Small cupped blooms of veined rose with feathered edges of soft clear pink. A lovely little novelty, each bush forming a symmetrical bouquet.

George Elger—(Turbat & Co., 1913)—A lovely little Polyantha Rose with a good admixture of Tea blood. It is free in growth and bloom. The dainty little pointed, yellow buds open into little symmetrical Roses.

Louise Welter—(See Baby Tausendschoen.)

Madame Norbert Levassieur—(See Baby Rambler.)

Mlle. Cecile Brunner, Mignon or Sweetheart—(Ducher, 1880)—Salmon-pink. The clustered flowers are small, daintily formed and exquisitely colored. The little buds are especially beautiful. Blooms constantly. A truly charming rose.

Mignon—(See Mlle. Cecile Brunner.)

Orleans—(Levassieur, 1914)—This is the showiest and prettiest of all the Baby Ramblers. When in bloom this Rose presents the appearance of a huge bouquet of deep cerise or Geranium-pink with distinct showy center of pure white; the color is irresistible. The plant is a very rapid grower and flowers outlast almost any other Rose in existence. Awarded Gold Medal.

Perle d'Or—(Guillot, 1883)—Although not new this little Rose is very novel and beautiful with nankeen-yellow and orange centers. It is similar to Mme. Cecil Brunner but is unsurpassed by that very popular Rose.

Sweetheart—(See Mlle. Cecile Brunner.)

MOSS ROSES

Among the hardest, vigorous growing shrubs. Should be pruned sparingly. Flowers produced on wood two years old or more, so should be pruned sparingly. Like all of our roses, the following varieties are two-year-old, field grown and well rooted. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

Elizabeth Rowe—(Rowe, 1866)—This is an old favorite with its large deep pink buds well mossed. A beauty.

Henry Martin—(Portner, 1863)—Large full flowers of deep red; well mossed; fragrant.

Mousseline—(Robert and Moreau, 1881)—Pure white flowers, buds heavily and beautifully mossed.

Princess Adelaide—(Laffay, 1845)—Deep blush-pink with buds that are thoroughly mossed. An old favorite.

HARDY CLIMBING AND PILLAR ROSES

Strong, robust growers, bearing large clusters of fragrant flowers. Their rambling habit of growth make them useful for covering arbors, porches, etc. Perfectly hardy. 75c each, \$7.50 per dozen unless otherwise priced. Any three or more bushes of the same price per dozen at the dozen rate.

Aglaia—(See Yellow Rambler.)

American Pillar—(Conard, 1909)—A single flowering variety of great beauty. The flowers are of enormous size, sometimes three to four inches across, of a lovely shade of apple-blossom pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens. It forms a beautiful decorative subject throughout the autumn.

Apple Blossom—(See Empress of China.)

Baltimore Belle—(Feast, 1843)—This elegant climbing rose is a pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white. It is very double and flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. It is one of the best climbing roses.

Climbing Baby Rambler or Miss G. Messman—(Messman, 1911)—A true ever-blooming Crimson Rambler, a climbing sport from the original Crimson Baby Rambler. The combination of color and habit make this a most desirable rose.

Crimson Rambler—(Turner, 1893)—The most popular climber of today; a rapid producer of long heavy canes, reaching a height of ten to twenty feet in one season; rich clusters of bloom form a mass of vivid crimson beauty until late in the season. Perfectly hardy.

Dorothy Perkins—(Perkins, 1902)—Beautiful shell-pink color, which holds for a long time, fading finally to a lovely deep rose; very sweet-scented; fully equal to Crimson Rambler in foliage, hardiness, habit of growth and blooming qualities.

Empress of China or Apple Blossom—(Jackson, 1896)—A very beautiful climber. It commences to bloom the last of May, and if properly cared for, will bloom until late in the Fall. Flowers are beautiful red, but soon turn to lovely pink. Perfectly hardy.

Euphrosyne—(See Pink Rambler.)

Excelsa—(See Red Dorothy Perkins.)

Flower of Fairfield—(Loudorf, 1908)—A counterpart of Crimson Rambler in every respect, except it shows ever-blooming tendencies, many new growths being terminated with a cluster of flowers. It is frequently called the Everblooming Crimson Rambler.

Greville—(See Seven Sisters.)

Miss G. Messman—(See Climbing Baby Rambler.)

Philadelphia Rambler—(Conard, 1902)—Deep, rich crimson, brighter and more intense than the Crimson Rambler, with larger, fuller and more lasting flowers in panicles; extremely vigorous and productive; one of the hardest and free from mildew.

Pink Rambler or Euphrosyne—(Schmidt, 1895)—A vigorous climber, producing large trusses of delightfully fragrant flowers of deep pink.

Prairie Queen—(Feast, 1843)—Flowers are very large and of a peculiar, globular form. A bright rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens. Of very strong rapid growth.

Red Dorothy Perkins—(Walsh, 1909)—Intense crimson-scarlet; double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy, shining foliage which never mildews nor spots. Extremely vigorous and the handsomest of all red roses.

Seven Sisters or Greville—(America, 1900)—Flowers in large clusters of seven or more, varying from rosy-red to bluish-white, several shades being frequently found in the same cluster. An old favorite.

Shower of Gold—(Paul, 1910)—Deep, golden-yellow and orange flowers borne in splendid trusses forming a mass of bloom. Extremely long laterals and densely clad with a beautiful foliage, the leaves on upper side a vivid, glossy green, the under side and stems a reddish-brown.

Tausendschoen or Thousand Beauties—(Schwartz, 1906)—Varying shades from a delicately flushed white to a deep pink or rosy-carmine, in bright clusters of blossoms almost covering the handsome green foliage. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns; of German origin.

Thalia—(See White Rambler.)

White Rambler—(Lambert, 1896)—In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flowers, this is identical with Crimson Rambler, differing only in color, which is pure, clear white.

Yellow Rambler or Aglaia—(Schmidt, 1895)—Rapid grower; color a clear, decided yellow, changing to a beautiful cream. Blooms in clusters same as Crimson Rambler. Very hardy.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ROSES

On this page we give an alphabetical list of Roses we have to offer, together with the prices of the same and the pages in our catalog on which they will be found described. Remember that these are two-year field-grown Roses, with strong heavy branches and ample roots. They must not be confounded with the so-called two-year-old pot grown roses as sold by Eastern florists. Special Prices: Any three or more bushes of the same price per dozen at the dozen rate.

Variety	Page	Each	Dozen	Variety	Page	Each	Dozen
Admiral Ward.....	27	\$1.00	\$10.00	Mad. Norbert Levavasseur.....	30	\$0.75	\$7.50
Aglaia.....	30	.75	7.50	Mad. Plantier.....	30	.75	7.50
American Beauty.....	29	.75	7.50	Magna Charta.....	30	.75	7.50
American Pillar.....	30	.75	7.50	Maman Cochet.....	28	.75	7.50
Apple Blossom.....	30	.75	7.50	Marshall P. Wilder.....	30	.75	7.50
Arthur R. Goodwin.....	29	.75	7.50	Mignon.....	30	.75	7.50
Augustine Guinoisseau.....	29	.75	7.50	Miss G. Messman.....	31	.75	7.50
Augustus Hartmann.....	27	1.00	10.00	Mlle. Cecil Brunner.....	30	.75	7.50
Baby Rambler.....	30	.75	7.50	Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.....	27	1.00	10.00
Baby Tausendschoen.....	30	.75	7.50	Mrs. Arthur R. Waddell.....	28	.75	7.50
Baltimore Belle.....	30	.75	7.50	Mrs. Edward Alford.....	27	1.00	10.00
Black Prince.....	29	.75	7.50	Mrs. George Sawyer.....	28	.85	8.50
Champion of the World.....	29	.75	7.50	Mrs. John Laing.....	30	.75	7.50
Climbing Baby Rambler.....	29	.75	7.50	Mousseline.....	30	.75	7.50
Countess of Gosford.....	29	.75	7.50	National Emblem.....	27	1.50	15.00
Crimson Rambler.....	30	.75	7.50	Ophelia.....	27	1.00	10.00
Dorothy Perkins.....	30	.75	7.50	Orleans.....	30	.75	7.50
Duchess of Albany.....	29	.75	7.50	Perle d'Or.....	30	.75	7.50
Duchess of Wellington.....	28	.85	8.50	Perle von Godesburg.....	29	.75	7.50
Edward Mawley.....	28	.85	8.50	Philadelphia Rambler.....	31	.75	7.50
Elizabeth Rowe.....	30	.75	7.50	Pink Frau Karl Druschki.....	28	.85	8.50
Empress of China.....	30	.75	7.50	Pink Rambler.....	31	.75	7.50
Etoile de France.....	29	.75	7.50	Prairie Queen.....	31	.75	7.50
Euphrosyne.....	30	.75	7.50	Princess Adelaide.....	30	.75	7.50
Excelsa.....	30	.75	7.50	Prince Camille de Rohan.....	30	.75	7.50
Florence Forrester.....	27	1.00	10.00	Radiance.....	27	1.00	10.00
Flower of Fairfield.....	31	.75	7.50	Red Dorothy Perkins.....	31	.75	7.50
Frau Karl Druschki.....	29	.75	7.50	Red Kaiserin A. Victoria.....	29	.75	7.50
General Jacqueminot.....	29	.75	7.50	Red La France.....	29	.75	7.50
General McArthur.....	29	.75	7.50	Red Niphetos.....	29	.75	7.50
George Ahrends.....	28	.85	8.50	Rhea Reid.....	29	.75	7.50
George Dickson.....	27	.85	8.50	Richmond.....	29	.75	7.50
George Elger.....	30	.75	7.50	Seven Sisters.....	31	.75	7.50
Gorgeous.....	27	1.50	15.00	Shower of Gold.....	31	.75	7.50
Golden Emblem.....	27	1.50	15.00	Snow Queen.....	30	.75	7.50
Greville.....	31	.75	7.50	Sunburst.....	28	.85	8.50
Greetings of Liberty.....	29	.75	7.50	Sweetheart.....	30	.75	7.50
Heinrich Munch.....	27	.75	7.50	Tausendschoen.....	31	.75	7.50
Henry Martin.....	30	.75	7.50	Thalia.....	31	.75	7.50
Kaiserin A. Victoria.....	29	.75	7.50	Ulrich Brunner.....	30	.75	7.50
Lady Battersea.....	29	.75	7.50	Virginia R. Cox.....	30	.75	7.50
Lady Hillingdon.....	28	.75	7.50	White American Beauty.....	30	.75	7.50
La France.....	29	.75	7.50	White Dorothy Perkins.....	27	.75	7.50
Louise Welter.....	30	.75	7.50	White La France.....	29	.75	7.50
Los Angeles.....	27	1.50	15.00	White Maman Cochet.....	28	.75	7.50
Mabel Drew.....	27	1.00	10.00	White Rambler.....	31	.75	7.50
Mad. Abel Chatenay.....	29	.75	7.50	Willowmere.....	27	1.00	10.00
Mad. Caroline Testout.....	29	.75	7.50	Yellow K. A. Victoria.....	29	.75	7.50
Mad. Ferdinand Jamin.....	30	.75	7.50	Yellow Rambler.....	31	.75	7.50



Partial View Peony Block Milton Nursery Grounds

Peonies

The wonderful improvement made during recent years in these old fashioned hardy plants has brought them into renewed popularity. The gorgeous flowers which rival the finest roses in size, form and color are produced in great abundance. After once being planted they require little care and attention, thrive anywhere and are absolutely hardy even in the coldest climates; each year after planting they grow into greater value, producing more and more flowers. They are not troubled with insect pests. Try some of our peonies and see what grand flowers they are.

Time to Plant—The best time to plant the roots is in the **Fall** when the plants have matured and are dormant. If planted in the fall and given proper care, they will bloom the first year planted.

Size of Roots—The roots we offer are divisions having from three to five eyes. Those desiring heavier roots, please write for special prices.

Albatre—(Crousse, 1885)—Very large, very double, rose type. Ivory white, central petals margined with carmine. Fragrant. Strong, vigorous tall grower, very free bloomer. Mid-season. One of the grandest white peonies. \$1.50.

Asa Gray—(Crousse, 1886)—Large, pale lilac bloom, sprinkled with lilac dots. Free bloomer. Fragrant. Very distinct and beautiful. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Boule de Neige—(Colot, 1862)—Very large, medium globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white, guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer. For cut bloom extra good. A choice early midseason variety. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Charlemagne—(Crousse, 1880)—Very compact, large, globular, lilac white, rose type with a slight blush center. Odor pleasant. Late, free bloomer, good variety. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

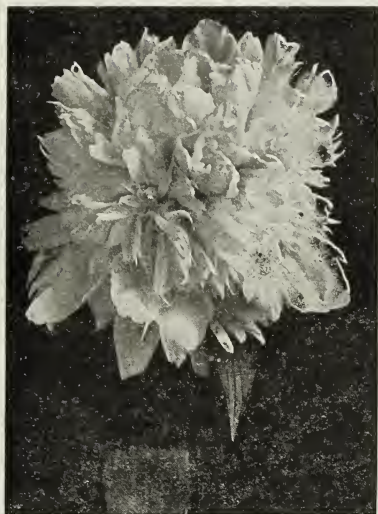
Claire Dubois—(Crousse, 1886)—Very large, globular, rose type. Uniform color, delicate satiny pink, tipped silvery white. Erect, tall, strong grower. Late. One of the finest pink peonies we have. \$1.50.

Couronne d'Or—(Calot, 1873)—Large, flat, semi-rose type. Pure white, with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals, tipped carmine. Solidly and perfectly built from edge to center. Fragrant. A good grower and reliable late bloomer. Keeps well when cut for bloom. One of the very choicest and best peonies in cultivation. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Dorchester—(Richardson, 1870)—Large, compact, rose type. Hydrangea pink. Odor pleasant. Medium dwarf. Upright, free bloomer. Late. Extra good. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

Duke of Wellington—(Calot, 1859)—Very large, well formed, sulphur-white bloom. Habit ideal. Stems very firm and long. A strong grower and free bloomer. Very fragrant. Good late cut bloom. A very beautiful variety. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Duchess De Nemours—(Calot, 1856)—Very fine cup shaped bloom; guard petals pure white, sulphur-white center with greenish reflex. Very fine bud; fragrant. Good grower and free bloomer. An early white peony of great beauty. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.



Boule de Neige

Duchess d'Orleans—(Guerin, 1846)—Very pretty, deep pink, with violaceous tints on center petals interspersed with salmon. Fragrant. A good, midseason, cut flower variety. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Edulis Superba—(Lemoine, 1824)—Large, loose, flat crown type. A most beautiful bright clear mauve-pink with silvery reflex. Very fragrant. One of the very best commercial pinks for Decoration Day. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Eugene Verdier—(Calot, 1864)—Very large, compact, typical rose bloom. Color, hydrangea pink with outer guard petals lilac-white. Odor pleasant. Extra strong, vigorous growing plant, rather dwarf habit, extra strong stems, free bloomer. Good cut flower peony. One of the best late varieties of perfect habit. Extra. \$2.00 each.

Felix Crousse—(Crousse, 1881)—Large, globular, typical bomb type. Brilliant red. Fragrant. Strong, vigorous grower, medium late. Good cut flower variety. Both color and size are startling. We place Felix Crousse in the front rank of all the red peonies. \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per doz.

Festiva Maxima—(Mieliez, 1851)—Enormous, globular, rose type bloom; often 7 to 9 inches in diameter, on strong, extra long stems. Pure white, center prominently flecked bright crimson. Free early bloomer and very fragrant. The most popular white variety for cut flowers. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

General Bertrand—(Guerin, 1845)—Large, compact, globular, typical bomb. Uniform solferino-red, center slightly tipped silver. Tall, strong, upright grower. Very fragrant, early, handsome variety of bright color. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

General Dodds—(Crousse, 1893)—Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform dark tyrrian rose, guards splashed green, a few white petals in center. Tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per doz.

Golden Harvest—(Rosenfield, 1900)—Large size, loose, bomb or informal rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, center creamy white, developing many wide petals of a peach-blossom pink. Odor pleasant. Dwarf habit, very free bloomer. Midseason. A most beautiful variety. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

L'Eclatante—(Calot, 1860)—Bomb type, midseason. Flowers very double and full; colors, deep brilliant, velvety-crimson. Extra good cut flower variety. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

Livingstone — (Crousse, 1879) — Rose type; late. Very full imbricated bloom; both buds and flowers are large and beautiful. Color pale lilac-rose with sheen of silver; very free sure bloomer in clusters; upright, erect grower; fine cut flower variety. One of the prize winners. \$1.00 ea, \$10.00 per doz.

L'Indispensable—A variety of unknown French origin. Very large full bloom of a delicate shell-pink. Tall, strong grower; midseason. A fine sort. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

Madame Calot—(Mieliez, 1856)—Large, pale hydrangea pink; rose type, center shaded slightly darker with a sulphur tint in collar. Very fragrant. Medium tall, strong grower, free, sure bloomer. One of the desirable peonies. Early. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

Madame de Verneville—(Crousse, 1885)—Large, very full, bomb type. Broad, guard petals pure white; center delicate rosy white tinted sulphur, fading to pure white, with carmine tipped central petals. Fragrant. Extra free bloomer. A very early white variety of great beauty. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.



Duchess D'Orleans



L'Esperence.

Mademoiselle Leonie Calot—(Calot, 1861)—Very full, rose type bloom, perfect in form. Color a delicate rose-white with soft lilac-pink center, tinted with salmon. A tall grower, and blooms so freely that its delicate colored blossoms hide the plant. Medium to late. A charming variety. \$1.00 each.

Marie Lemoine—(Calot, 1869)—Massive, very compact, rose type blooms with a rather flat center; white with cream white center with an occasional carmine line on central petals. Fragrant; of strong vigorous growth, medium height, with extra good stem; blooms freely and very late. A good landscape variety, good cut flower and grand in every way. Always admired. As indispensable as *Festiva Maxima*. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Marie Stuart—(Calot, 1856)—Crown type; midseason. Flesh-pink fading to white at base of petals. Tall grower, free bloomer, with a pleasing fragrance. Extrafine. \$1.00 each.

Monsieur Jules Elie—(Crousse, 1888)—Bomb type, early midseason. Immense, globular, very full flowers. Color an ideal glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire bloom overlaid with a sheen of silver that fairly shimmers in the sunlight.

Very fragrant. A good keeper, thus a good cut flower. An unapproachable variety from any standpoint. \$1.50 each.

Queen Victoria—(Whiteley)—Bomb type; early midseason. The very best every-day white. For cut flowers a good keeper; a very free bloomer. Flowers of good substance and color, guard petals white with faint blush, with creamy center. Fragrant. An old standby. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Rubra Triumphans—(Delache, 1854)—Type of bloom semi-double, globular, loose. Color dark, satiny crimson. The foliage is also very dark, with reddish stalks, presenting, especially in the early season, a pleasing contrast when planted with a light green foliage sort like *Marie Lemoine*. Early midseason. Fragrant. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Thryne—Light pink, center sulphur, changing to nearly white; strong grower and free bloomer. Midseason. Fragrant. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

EARLY MAY FLOWERING PEONIES

These varieties bloom from two to three weeks earlier than the *Chinensis* section. Always in bloom during the month of May. The peonies of our mothers' gardens.

Officinalis Alba—(*Syn. Mutabilis*)—Pretty bud; large, full bloom; glossy, soft pink, shaded chamois, changing to pure white. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Officinalis Rosea—Full double bloom, soft rose. Some claim this to have the prettiest pink shade of all the peonies. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Officinalis Rubra—Large globular bloom; brilliant crimson. This is the early-flowering red peony so common to the old-time gardens, much used on Memorial Day, when the Chinese peonies bloom too late. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Hardy Perennials

Under this head is included those hardy plants, the foliage of which dies to the ground each winter. Every spring a new and stronger growth may be expected. These plants are adapted to most soils, responding readily to thorough cultivation and occasional enrichings. The old tops should be cut down after the foliage has matured. We offer a few of the more common and hardy kinds.

Daisy Alaska..... .35 ea. 3.50 doz.

Golden Glow..... .35 “ 3.50 “

Hollyhocks, new double
four colors..... .45 “ 4.50 “

Iris—(Liberty Iris)—The Irises are very popular and easily grown, ranging through yellow, blue, purple, white and mahogany colors. A dry sunny location with a moderately rich soil suits them best. Perfectly hardy. There is nothing prettier than this Liberty Iris, blooming in the late Spring and early Summer months. The large plants we send our customers will bloom the first season planted. Price 40c each. Set of six choice varieties for \$2.00

Florentine, creamy white, faintly flushed lavender.

Honorabilis, golden-yellow, falls mahogany brown.

Madam Chereau, white, with border of clear blue.

Purple Prince, violet blue, falls dark purple.

Pallida Dalmatica, delicate lavender, falls deep lavender.

Queen of May, rose lilac.



Hardy Phlox



Hollyhocks

Phlox—(Hardy Perennial Phlox)—This is one of the most easily grown, hardy perennials. Their noble flowers are most beautiful during the Summer and Autumn months.

Standard list of hardy Phlox, strong plants.

Set of six for \$3.50. 35c each.

Beauty, delicate silver pink.

Gen. Von Heutsze, salmon pink, red eye.

Independence, pure white; good.

Niobe, a rich velvety purple.

Pantheon, bright pink, with faint halo.

R. P. Struthers, cherry red, deep red eye.

Best Hardy Phlox—This list is made up of newer varieties and some that are very rare. Extra strong plants that will bloom the first season.

Set of ten for \$4.00. 40c each.

Baron von Dedem, brilliant, scarlet red.

Bridesmaid, white, with crimson center.

Elizabeth Campbell, light salmon, with dark center.

Embracement, brilliant orange.

Henry Murger, white, deep rose center

Mme. Bezanson, best crimson.

Obergartner Wittig, bright magenta, carmine eye.

Rhynstrom, pink, like Paul Neyron rose.

Sir Ed. Landseer, crimson scarlet, with red center.

Widar, light reddish violet, white center.

HOW TO OBTAIN SUCCESS IN SPRAYING

Success in spraying is to be secured only by careful attention to details in two principal directions: (1) Spraying must be timely, and the proper time varies with the particular conditions. The operator should know what disease or diseases he is expecting to prevent by the application of the spray, and should thoroughly post himself before hand as to the correct times and intervals for spraying for that particular disease. The spray must be applied ahead of the infection period of the fungi. (2) The spraying should be thoroughly done. In dormant spraying a coarser spray can be used than in summer spraying, because the object is merely to form a complete coating of the spray over the wood. In summer spraying, however, an exceedingly fine, mist-like spray, reaching every portion of the plant and covering with minute dots, preferably no larger than a flyspeck, every square inch of the fruit and foliage is necessary. It is not necessary that the minute specks of the spray should entirely coalesce into a coating, although where a second or third treatment is made this often results. But there should be no spaces the size of one's thumb nail not thoroughly peppered with the spray.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO SPRAY

Fall Spray

Just after leaves fall—Use sulphur-lime 3 degrees Beame for apple canker, scale insects, eggs of green aphid, red spider, pear leaf blister mite, woolly aphid, tent caterpillar, moss and lichens.

Winter Spray

While buds are dormant—Use sulphur-lime 3 degrees Beame for bud moth, twig borer, peach leaf curl, scale insects, eggs green aphid, red spider, pear leaf blister mite, woolly aphid, mildew.

Spring Spray

(1) **When flower buds are just ready to open.** Use sulphur-lime for apple scab, canker, brown rot, fruit mold.

(2) **While last blossoms are falling.** Use lead arsenate, 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water for codling moth. Apply with a bordeaux nozzle, with force, directly into flower. Repeat immediately. Keep a few trees banded. If many worms are trapped, spray.

Summer Spray

When Pest appears—Use tobacco or kerosene emulsion for aphid, woolly aphid on branches, red spider, oyster shell bark louse. Use lead arsenate for pear and cherry leaf slug, 1 lb. to 75 gallons of water, or dust with lime or road dust. For caterpillars use 1 lb. to 40 gallons of water. Use sulphur lime 1.5 degrees Beame for fruit spot, mildew or red spider.

Bordeaux

Bluestone..... 6 pounds
Good lime..... 4 pounds
Water..... 50 gallons

Dissolve the bluestone by suspending it in a sack in 25 gallons of water in a barrel. Slake the lime in another vessel, adding a little water slowly, and dilute to 25 gallons. Mix the two thoroughly. Even the best bordeaux may scorch in rainy weather.

For double strength bordeaux use twice as much bluestone and lime.

Kerosene Emulsion

Kerosene..... 2 gallons
Whale oil soap..... ½ pound
Water..... 1 gallon

Dissolve the soap in the water by boiling, and add the suds boiling hot to the kerosene, away from the fire. The mixture is then to be agitated violently, preferably by pumping it back on itself with a force pump. After four or five minutes the mixture suddenly becomes creamy

in consistency. If well made, the cream will stand for a long time without free oil rising to the surface. Unless otherwise stated, use 1 gallon of the emulsion to 12 gallons of water in spraying. One quart soft soap or 1 pound laundry soap may be used instead of the whale-oil soap.

"Black Leaf 40"

Use for black and green aphid, woolly aphid. One ounce of the concentrate solution of "Black Leaf 40" to six and one-fourth gallons of water. Add common soap until water is quite soapy. This makes the solution spread and adhere to the insects. Spray under heavy pressure for best results, or dipping may be resorted to with good results if done a few times.

Sulphur-Lime

Sulphur..... 1 pound
Fresh stone lime..... ½ pound
Water..... ½ gallon

Slake the lime in the cooker. Add the sulphur and the water. Boil briskly till the sulphur is dissolved (about 45 minutes), stirring continuously and keeping the cooker covered. As it boils down keep adding water. When finished let settle. Use only the clear liquid, which may be stored if kept from the air. Prepared in this way sulphur-lime should have a hydrometer reading of about 26 degrees, a little weaker than the factory made product.

For use, any concentrated sulphur-lime may be diluted according to the following table:

Hydrometer Test of Concentrate		To Make Dilute Spray	
Beame Degrees	Specific Gravity	Beame 3° Sp. gr. 1.02 1 lb. Sulphur in 5 gal.	Beame 1.5° Sp. gr. 1.01 1 lb. Sulphur in 5 gal.
34	1.302	1 to 14 water	1 to 28
32	1.279	13	26
30	1.259	12	24
28	1.236	11	22
26	1.215	10	20
24	1.196	9	18
20	1.158	7	14
16	1.122	6	11

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of lead (poison) 1 pound
Water..... 50 gallons

For newly hatched insects it is not necessary to use it stronger. Mix well first with a small amount of water. Powdered arsenate of lead is about twice as strong as the paste. Do not use arsenate that settles quickly.

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ROSES, SHRUBS PLANTS & VINES

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Actual Photo - Bing Cherry

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